

Israel losing Jewish population

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel, worried about its rising Arab population, said on Sunday more Jews had left the country last year than had arrived to settle and immigration was likely to dwindle further in 1986. "Immigration is in a crisis," Immigration Minister Yacov Tsur told reporters. In 1985 about 15,000 people had emigrated but only 11,000 had come to Israel and the number of arrivals was expected to drop to 9,000 this year, he said. An average of 12,000 Israelis a year have left the country since Israel was created in 1948 as a Jewish state. In recent years arrivals and departures have been roughly balanced, although in 1981 the number of people emigrating was considerably higher than that of immigrants. In 1983 and 1984, immigration rose due to the exodus of 16,000 Ethiopian Jews airlifted from Africa to Israel. But since then no large group of Jews had come, Mr. Tsur said.

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Weinberger arrives in Lisbon

LISBON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Portugal on Sunday to begin a European tour amid tight security following reports that a mortar round had been fired at a NATO headquarters near Lisbon on Saturday. The Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal (NP) reported that a mortar shell was fired early Saturday at the Iberian Atlantic command headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) at Oeiras near Lisbon, NP said. A spokeswoman at the headquarters told Reuters she could neither confirm nor deny the report. Portuguese left-wing guerrillas carried out a similar attack on the Oeiras site in December 1984, firing three rounds from home-made mortars which caused slight damage but no casualties.

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Expelled Britons leave Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Three British diplomats have left Damascus after being ordered out in retaliation for Britain's expulsion of three Syrian attaches, a British embassy spokesman said Sunday. Defence Attaché Colonel David Maitland-Titterton and Vice-Consul Andrew Balfour left on Sunday by road for Turkey, while First Secretary David Taylor left Saturday, he said. The Foreign Ministry announced their expulsion a week ago in what it said was a response to London's decision to expel three Syrian embassy officials.

19 killed in French air crash in Djibouti

PARIS (AP) — A French navy plane crashed Sunday morning in Djibouti and all 19 people aboard were presumed dead, the defence ministry announced. The ministry said in a communique that the Breguet Atlantic patrol plane crashed about 8:30 a.m. for unknown reasons while flying in the vicinity of the day mountain in the Tad-jaurah region. The 15 crew members and four passengers aboard were presumed dead, the communique said. The plane belongs to a navy flotilla currently stationed in the Indian Ocean.

Balaguer heads for victory in Dominican polls

SANTO DOMINGO (R) — Joaquin Balaguer, a nearly-blind yet-headed for victory in the Dominican Republic presidential elections on Sunday ahead of the government candidate, Jacobo Majluta, Mr. Balaguer, 78, of the Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC) led Mr. Majluta, 51, of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) by 35,000 votes with more than 90 per cent of the ballots counted.

Gonzalez due in Moscow today

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will urge Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to reduce Soviet support for Libya during a four-day official visit starting on Monday, officials said Sunday. His trip will be the first to Moscow by a European Community (EC) leader since U.S. raids against Libya on April 15 and the accident at a Soviet nuclear power station 11 days later. The sources said the Spanish leader would also discuss Central America and Spanish-Soviet trade.

Israel claims to have spent \$1.5m on Gaza resettlement

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has spent \$1.5 million to prepare the resettlement of some 5,000 Palestinian refugees from Egypt in the occupied Gaza Strip. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the cabinet Sunday. The refugees were left on the Egyptian side of the border, separated from their families and businesses, when Israel gave back the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in 1982 under the terms of their U.S.-sponsored peace treaty.

Assad says Syria-Israel tension is easing and blasts U.S. stand

Combined agency despatches

SYRIAN PRESIDENT Hafez Al Assad said on Sunday tension between Syria and Israel appeared to be lessening and assailed the U.S. for what he described as the American policy of alternately ignoring and confronting Syria.

In an interview published in Sunday's issue of the Washington Post, President Assad said U.S. policies including the April 15 air raids on Libya had blocked serious efforts by Syria to free Americans held hostage in Lebanon. The interview was conducted by the Washington Post's executive editor, Ben Bradlee, assistant managing editor, Jim Hoagland and Middle East correspondent Jonathan Randall.

"No one can do anything when the U.S. administration is carrying the hammer of war," Mr. Assad

said. "It is very difficult to handle the question of the hostages in isolation from the U.S. political stand."

Mr. Assad said President Reagan's "verbal bombs" directed at Syria and the U.S. bombing of Libya last month had frozen U.S.-Arab cooperation on a wide range of issues including efforts to free four Americans held by underground groups in Lebanon.

In Israel, Prime Minister Shimon Peres welcomed President Assad's statement that Syrian-Israeli tensions were easing but

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the cabinet that Syria was continuing to build fortifications closer to Israeli lines in Lebanon.

In his Washington Post interview, Mr. Assad said that following the attack on Libya and other U.S. political acts, the small groups holding the U.S. hostages had broken off contacts that were aimed at winning their release.

"Our attitude in Syria towards these hostages has nothing to do with our relations with the American administration," Mr. Assad said, adding that Syria would continue to "do all that we can" for the hostages.

Mr. Assad said Syria had opened contacts last year with Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed group, in an effort to gain the freedom of French and American hostages in Lebanon. But he said Syria did not know exactly who was holding the hostages or their location or condition.

He said Syria had played a role

in obtaining the release of David Dodge, acting president of the American University in Beirut, in July 1983 and of Americans taken hostage in the hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut last June.

Mr. Assad vowed he would not be intimidated by "threats" from the Reagan administration, which has recently said it would consider military strikes against Syria if evidence linked Damascus to terrorist operations.

He said he had become "bitter and disappointed" over the administration's policy of alternately ignoring and confronting Syria.

"I don't think that I made any statement threatening the United States, while American officials and President Reagan himself daily throw verbal bombs at us," he said. "In my assessment, American officials are these days talking too much and more than is useful."

(Continued on page 2)

Contaminated meat destroyed and strict checks continuing — Muasher

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national health authorities have been carrying out thorough tests on imported meat and foodstuffs from Eastern Europe since the day the Chernobyl nuclear accident was reported, and destroyed part of a Romanian shipment of meat, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted Minister of Supply Rajai Muasher as saying on Sunday.

The inspection measures were adopted in line with instructions from His Majesty King Hussein, the minister told Petra.

The government had issued a directive to Eastern European exporters of meat and foodstuffs to Jordan that all shipments should be accompanied by a certificate signed by the authorities of the country of origin certifying that the goods were free from nuclear contamination, Dr. Muasher said. The local inspection procedures were implemented in addition to the certification requirement, he added.

In the course of the tests, the authorities found that 350 heads of cattle out of a total shipment of

2,000 heads from a slaughter house in northern Romania near the Soviet border contained an unacceptable level of radiation, the minister revealed. The contaminated quantity of meat was immediately destroyed and the rest of the shipment was returned to the suppliers, he added.

The government has issued an order banning the import of meat from the particular slaughterhouse in northern Romania as well as any other similar plant situated within such distance from the Chernobyl plant, he said.

Also, the government has banned the import of cheese, milk and dairy products, and honey from Eastern European countries which could have been affected by radiation from the crippled Soviet plant, he said.

The local health authorities are continuing strict tests on all meat and other foodstuffs arriving in the country, the minister added.

The minister reassured the public that all imported foodstuffs and meat available in the Jordanian market were completely free from any contamination.

Shamir disowns Weizman's secret mission in Washington

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has disowned the current visit to Washington by minister without portfolio Ezer Weizman as not representing the Israeli government and said Mr. Weizman's talks with American officials will not have any legal binding on the government of the Jewish state.

In a statement to the Haaretz daily, Mr. Shamir said that neither the Israeli embassy in Washington nor the Foreign Ministry was aware of the nature of the talks. Mr. Weizman was having with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy or any other American official.

Mr. Shamir's remarks followed a report in the Jerusalem Post on Sunday that Mr. Weizman said in Washington on Saturday that American officials had expressed satisfaction that Egypt and Israel were apparently very close to reaching an agreement on their dispute over the Taba strip.

The Post said Mr. Weizman, who flew to New York on Friday, was invited to return to Washington later this week for a second round of talks with Mr. Shultz and other officials.

The major focus of these talks, according to U.S. and Israeli officials quoted by the Post, was expected to be on the Taba dispute and overall Middle East peace efforts.

Before his departure for New York on Friday, Mr. Weizman held talks with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Murphy and Under-Secretary of State Richard Armacost.

A source described as authoritative by the Post said Mr.

Weizman had taken to Mr. Shultz a message from Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Mr. Weizman and the prime minister were said to have coordinated the former's meetings with the U.S. officials.

The meetings have caused a major stir in Tel Aviv not only because of the secretive nature of the talks but also because the Israeli embassy in Washington and the Foreign Ministry were "completely in the dark," the Post said.

All that the Israeli embassy knew was that Mr. Weizman had arrived in Washington to deliver a closed lecture at the U.S. Defence College, the Post said. The embassy, which had made arrangements for the minister's stay in Washington, was not informed in advance of his earlier meetings with the State Department officials, according to the newspaper's Washington correspondent. This had generated deep concern among embassy staff members who said that Mr. Weizman, backed by Mr. Peres, apparently trying to by-pass Foreign Minister Shamir.

S. Africa discovers arms cache

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African police said on Sunday they had uncovered down a mine-shaft what they believed to be the biggest arms cache in the country's history.

The cache was found in the West Rand mining area near Johannesburg, the spokesman said.

Iraqis attack major Iranian bridge

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes hit a strategic bridge in north-west Iran, 15 kilometres from Iran's border with Turkey on Sunday, a Baghdad military spokesman said.

He told the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) the raids on Qotur Bridge and a nearby tunnel were "accurate and destructive" and all Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base.

The 340-metre long bridge near Mianeh, on the rail route to the Soviet Union and Turkey, has been a target of several Iraqi air attacks over the past few months.

Earlier on Sunday, Tehran Radio said Iranian troops have pushed an invading Iraqi force five kilometres back from positions taken in an advance near the Iranian border town of Mehran on Saturday.

It quoted a war spokesman as saying heavy fighting continues in the area, 170 kilometres east of Baghdad.

Iraq has said it captured 250 square kilometres of Iranian territory in Saturday's attack, including Mehran and five nearby townships.

The Iranian spokesman said the Iraqi advance was up a valley leading to Mehran that was already controlled by Iraqi gun positions on surrounding ridges.

Iraq has announced that it was abandoning Mehran unless Iran withdrew its forces from the Fao Peninsula, which the Iranian forces occupied last February in Iraq's southernmost corner, or accepted to discuss peace for ending the war.

Fighting has been going on in the Haj Omran area in Iraq's Kurdish-populated northeast region since last Wednesday after Iraq launched an offensive to flush out Iranian occupiers.

In Dubai, shipping sources said the bodies of two seamen killed in a Gulf missile attack on the supertanker Aristotile S. Onassis have been taken to hospital there.

Crown Prince honours students

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday patronised a celebration at the International Baccalaureate School (IBS) during which he presented prizes to students who excelled in a contest for the Crown Prince Prize. Seven schools from the Amman area and Balqa Governorate took part in the competition.

All the 200 competitors had successfully completed the required courses.

The prize-awarding ceremonies were attended by Her Highness Princess Sarvath, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, members of the IBS board of trustees, parents and senior officials.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday patronises a celebration at the International Baccalaureate School during which he presented prizes to students participating in a contest for the Crown Prince Prize (Petra photo)

Khatib: No plans to reduce prices of petroleum products

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Khatib said on Sunday the government had no intention at present to cut prices of petroleum products despite the substantial decline in world oil prices.

The minister told a press conference that the money saved from the oil price decline would be taken out of the government's "subsidy of petroleum products." The minister did not specify the size of the subsidy on the nearly \$650 million annual oil import bill.

Dr. Khatib told reporters that cutting the electricity tariff was a cut in energy prices. He cited "the instability of world oil prices" for not reducing prices of petroleum products. He said the government has been subsidising energy resources since 1973 and that the oil price decline "would help lift this subsidy."

The government announced a 20 per cent cut in charges for electricity and water on Saturday.

The new tariff, effective June 1, 1986, are aimed at boosting the national economy, according to Dr. Khatib.

He said the decision to reduce electricity tariff was taken by the cabinet upon a recommendation made by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

He said he would not comment on the decision to reduce water charges which was announced on the same day. "I would leave that for the director of the Water Authority to comment on," he said.

He explained that the government decision was "not political" but came as "part of the general policy of easing the burden on citizens."

Dr. Khatib said the reduction in charges would boost the agricultural and industrial sectors and export industries which rely largely on electricity and water.

He told the press conference held at the ministry building that 350,000 houses in the Kingdom would benefit from the reductions and that each house will save an average of JD 13.5 per year.

Dr. Khatib said the reductions

would also encourage tourism, particularly the hotel industry. He said the cost of pumping water for the Water Authority was cut by 20 per cent.

The minister said the decision will cost the Kingdom's treasury about JD 6 million for the remaining seven months. He said the JEA will not suffer cuts in its budget because of the decision. The new decision is expected to cost the treasury about JD 11 million in 1987.

Dr. Khatib said that the ministry's energy rationalisation policy had paid off in 1985 for the first time in 10 years. "We have been able for the first time last year to limit energy consumption to 1.9 per cent," he expressed hope that the decision to reduce electricity and water charges would not encourage people to waste energy.

Dr. Khatib said that the Kingdom has been very successful in encouraging alternate energy resources like solar power. JEA annual report highlights positive impact of energy conservation policy, page 3

Gandhi warns of bloodbath in S. Africa

DARES SALAAM (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Sunday appealed to all countries to increase pressure on South Africa to end apartheid, warning of an imminent bloodbath unless change came rapidly.

Ending a tour of four of black-ruled states in southern Africa, Mr. Gandhi told a news conference: "We feel the situation in South Africa is getting out of control and if not handled in time there will be a tremendous bloodbath."

"It is the responsibility of all governments to bring about pressure to end apartheid and establish human rights in South Africa," he declared.

He said a group of Commonwealth mediators trying to foster peace talks between the Pretoria government and Mr. Mandela's banned African National Congress (ANC) had so far received a negative response from the South Africans.

The work of the Commonwealth mediators would be reviewed at a meeting in London in August and stronger measures might follow, Mr. Gandhi said.

The Indian leader, making his first visit to Africa, described his tour of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Tanzania as a solidarity mission. The tour was to give the four countries economic and political support.

"There was no military cooperation involved in my talks with the four governments," he said in answer to questioning.

Abdul Meguid hopeful of end to pre-arbitration Taba talks

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Sunday that Egypt hopes this week's talks on its border dispute with Israel would be the last round before the issue can go to international arbiters.

"We are intent on reaching a solution on the arbitration issue," Mr. Abdul Meguid said after a meeting with Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sasson, on the talks starting Monday over the Taba beach resort.

Mr. Abdul Meguid said the most important difference remaining between the two sides is the wording of the question to go to arbitration.

Taba is a one-square-kilometre beach on the Red Sea which Israel continued to occupy when it withdrew from most of the rest of the Sinai Peninsula in April 1982. Both countries claim sovereignty over it, and negotiations have continued since the withdrawal.

Last January, Israel presented a 14-point formula accepting Egypt's demand for international arbitration. Seven rounds have been held subsequently over differences, which include formulation of the question to be put to the arbiters.

The coming round will be held in Herzliya, Israel.

Israeli sources indicated that Egypt wants the arbiters to decide where the border was before Israel occupied the Sinai in the 1967 war. They said Israel wants a question asking arbiters to decide only where the border should be now.

Bahrain reportedly reinforces Hawar Islands

DOHA (R) — Bahrain has reinforced troops on the Hawar Islands off north west Qatar with artillery and missiles since a territorial dispute between the two Gulf neighbours flared three weeks ago, informed Qatari sources said Sunday.

Qatar's armed forces had as a result taken "precautionary measures," the sources said without elaborating.

The islands, accessible on foot from the Qatari mainland at low tide, are among several land and marine areas over which Qatar and Bahrain have long disputed ownership.

Three weeks ago Qatari troops landed by helicopter on the Fasht

Ad Dibal reef further north and seized 30 foreign workers preparing the site for a Bahraini coastguard base. They were held for 17 days before being sent back to Bahrain.

Diplomatic sources said last week Qatar had put its armed forces on the alert and asked them not to take leave over the Eid Al-Fitr holiday early next month.

Bahrain newspapers said Qatar had moved artillery and rocket launchers onto Fasht Ad-Dibal.

Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to which both Bahrain and Qatar belong, have sought to mediate in the dispute, but with no apparent success so far.

J.T. ANNOUNCEMENT

AS OF Friday, May 23, 1986, the Jordan Times' offices will be relocated in Al Ra'i building. Also starting on that date, our new telephone numbers will be the same as those of our sister newspaper: 667171-6 and 670141-4. Current telephone numbers 666265 and 666320 will no longer be in use after May 23, 1986.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai issues memo on Irbid by-election

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaki Rifai Sunday issued a circular to all ministries, government departments and institutions requesting them to cooperate with the governor of Irbid to facilitate the by-elections in the governorate. In his circular, Mr. Rifai also requested all concerned officials to involve citizens in the committees, to provide the necessary means of transport to help the election procedures.

Sharif Zaid decorates ICOs

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday decorated a new batch of non-commissioned officers from the Royal Air Force corps with aviation wings. Sharif Zaid also presented excellent students with cups and prizes. The ceremony was attended by the assistant chief of staff for operations and training and the Armed Forces inspector general and the commander of the Jordanian Air Force in addition to a number of army officers. The new batch includes non-commissioned army officers from Arab countries.

New regulations for imports from Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has introduced new regulations for imports from Syria, a responsible source at the ministry said on Sunday. Under the new regulations, importers should apply to the ministry to obtain an import licence and will receive the licence in accordance with lists approved by both countries. Importers should also settle the prices of goods imported from Syria through an accredited commercial Jordanian bank. The regulation added that no goods will be cleared if the importer fails to produce certificates or evidence to the effect that the price of the goods has been settled in accordance with arrangements agreed by both countries. These measures are in accordance with the minutes of a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee held in Amman at the end of March.

Decree kays Sharia court for Shoubak

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a regulation establishing a Sharia court in Shoubak sub-district.

Bureau exempts charities from land tax

AMMAN (Petra) — A special bureau in charge of interpreting laws has taken a decision exempting premises and land rented to charitable, educational and medical institutions from land and building taxes.

Ministry to issue commemorative stamp

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications will issue a stamp on the 40th anniversary of Jordan's independence. The new issue will be in 160 fils denomination only.

Kina'an, envoys discuss planning

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Taher Kana'an Sunday received a number of ambassadors to Jordan and reviewed means of bolstering cooperation in the fields of development planning between Jordan and their countries. Dr. Kana'an received the ambassadors of the United States, Australia, France and Oman during separate meetings at the ministry.

Bus, tanker collision claims two lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Three citizens were killed and 25 were injured on Saturday as a result of a number of traffic accidents, fires and other incidents which occurred in different parts of the Kingdom, according to a report in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i.

The report said that two people were killed in a head-on collision at Al Ehsa, on the road between Amman and Aqaba. The accident occurred when a Saudi licensed tanker-truck driven by a Filipino Edgar Gremio, aged 31, crashed into a public transport bus. The bus driver Mohammad Mustafa Khatib, 40, and an unidentified passenger were killed and their bodies were taken to Tafleh Hospital, the report added.

In Safawi region, on the road to Iraq, a truck-driver Abdullah Khursha, 34, was admitted to the clinic at Prince Hassan air base for treatment after a heart attack, the report continued.

In Rweishid, an eleven-year-old child was admitted to Mafrag Hospital with acute food poisoning and his medical condition was reported to be serious. In Al Ehsa, five-year-old Anas

Salem was hospitalised in Karak for acute asthma.

At the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC), Mohammad Jamal, 18, was transferred from the JIEC's first aid centre to Al Bashir Hospital to treat a fracture in his left leg and various bruises after an aluminium plate fell on his leg whilst he was at work.

In Salt, the report continued, a head-on collision occurred between a pick-up truck and a car which resulted in injuries to Musleh Musleh, Nyeef Sabah and Rajab Suweid. All the injured people were taken to hospital, the report said.

In Mafrag, the report said that a Syrian citizen, Elian Elian, 56, was found dead and his body was taken to Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid for an autopsy.

Fatmeh Salem, 19, was admitted to Karak Hospital after he had been bitten by a snake at Ghor Al Safi.

A number of household fires in Amman and Zarqa were also reported to have caused material losses but no casualties. The report added that two citizens were also injured as a result of misuse of hunting rifles.

Centre organises bumper package for film buffs

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Monday night, the French Cultural Centre in association with the Cinema Concord, will present a special show for film buffs. Entitled "An evening of French Cinema," the bumper show consists of three recent and successful French movies.

The evening begins at 4.30 p.m. with a showing of Yves Robert's "Le Jumeau." A gambler, played by Pierre Richard, finds himself on the Riviera, condemned to take a holiday after a disastrous poker game. There he meets a beautiful, tall American, a freeminded woman, who he later discovers has an equally beautiful twin sister. A little while later he finds that he also has a twin brother leads to some very interesting situations.

Following "Le Jumeau" at 8.30 p.m. is "Poulet au Vinaigre." Poulet is the 37th film directed by one of France's most avant garde and renowned directors, Claude Chabrol. Starring Jean Poiret, Stephanie Audran and Michel Bouquet, the film opens with a hit-

thday party that Dr. Morasseau is throwing for his wife. All the prominent citizens of the town are there, including Morasseau's two closest friends, the notary Hubert Lavoisier and the butcher Gerard Filhol. The three men are involved in a vast real estate operation, but the potential fortune they stand to make on the deal is being thwarted by the Curio's who refuse to sell their house, without which the plan will fail. So far, neither promises nor threats have persuaded them.

Claude Zidi's "Les Ripoux" concludes the evening. Starting at 10.30 p.m. this film tells the story of Rene, an old fashioned cop who mingles with the underworld and who, by constantly consorting with hoodlums and gangsters, has come to understand the old maxim, "it takes a thief to catch a thief." Unfortunately Rene's corrupt methods exasperate his partner, Francois, a cop from the police academy who still has standards and ethics. That is until Natasha and Simone appear.

CAEU delegates open talks on Arab economic action

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obaidi Sunday called for a reconsideration of Arab development policies and objectives in the light of recent regional developments.

Addressing the opening session of a meeting for the permanent deputy representatives of CAEU

member Arab countries, Mr. Obaidi said the economic difficulties in the Arab World have had their impact on social and political conditions in the region.

During the three-day meeting of the CAEU, participants will discuss means of strengthening joint Arab economic work and identifying its internal and external dimensions.

JEA report highlights positive impact of national energy conservation policy

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's two-year-old national energy conservation policy has paid off high dividends and the long-term results are expected to be reflected in the national economy, a new report has revealed.

The 1985 annual growth in demand for energy in the Kingdom dropped to almost one sixth of the annual average for the past six years when it registered a 2.1 per cent against the average of 11.9 per cent in the last six years, according to the recently published annual report of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

The 1985 annual growth rate in demand for electricity also reflected the positive results of the national conservation policy with only 10.6 per cent increase compared to 20 per cent in 1984.

However, the growth rate in demand for electricity is still high when compared to that for total energy and the ratio of the two growth rates has become almost five-to-one whereas it was only two-to-one in average over the past six years.

Other highlights of the report are: The gross national product (GNP) is estimated to have reached JD 1,943 million in 1985, registering a growth of 1.6 per cent in real terms. Though the growth rate compares favourably with other Arab countries, it was far below the average growth rate of 9.5 per cent in the past nine years.

The service sector dominates the Jordanian economy accounting for about 61 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) while the industrial and agricultural sectors account for about 19 per cent and eight per cent respectively.

The total energy consumption in Jordan in 1985 was 2,819 million tonnes oil equivalent (mtoe) against 2,761 mtoe in 1984.

The growth rate of 2.1 per cent in total energy consumption was, however, lower than the annual population growth of 3.6 per cent. The average total energy consumption per capita was 1,062 kilograms oil equivalent.

The total oil bill in 1985 was JD 228 million, representing 11.7 per cent of the GNP and 87 per cent of total value of exports including re-exports.

The transport sector continues to be the largest consumer of energy with 1,106 mtoe (about 41 per

cent) of the total consumption. It was followed by the electricity sector with 698 mtoe (25 per cent), domestic sector with 338 mtoe (12 per cent) and all other sectors totally accounting for 627 mtoe (22 per cent).

According to the 1985 JEA report the industrial sector accounted for 42 per cent of the total electricity consumed in Jordan in 1985. It was followed by the domestic sector with 30.4 per cent and the commercial sector with 12.5 per cent. Electricity consumed for water pumping accounted for 9.9 per cent and miscellaneous applications accounted for 5.1 per cent (hospital and charities 2.3 per cent, street lighting 2.1 per cent and others 0.8 per cent).

The total electrical energy generated in 1985 was 2,495 gigawatts (2,265 gwh in 1984) of which JEA produced 2,102 gwh (1908 in 1984). The remainder was generated by various other sources such as industrial plants and the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO). The figures indicate an increase in JEA production by 10 per cent and industrial production by 11 per cent.

The Al Hussein Thermal Power Station in Zarqa produced 76.79 per cent of the total JEA output, the Marka Power Station accounted for 3.93 per cent, the Amman south gas turbine units generated 0.12 per cent and the rest was accounted for by power stations in Karak and Tafleh.

Industrial companies led the non-JEA production chart with 15 per cent of the total electricity generated while IDECO produced 0.68 per cent and municipalities and others 0.08 per cent. The leading non-JEA producers of electricity in Jordan are the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the Jordan Cement Industries Company in Fuhels, the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company in Zarqa, the Arab Potash Company in Ghor Safi and the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company in Aqaba.

A further breakdown in the figures show that steam units generated a total 2,236 gwh in 1985 of which JEA share was 1,916 gwh. Diesel units produced 255 gwh (JEA share: 182 gwh) and the JEA gas units — the only ones in the country produced four gwh.

Consumption

— The total consumption of electricity in Jordan in 1985 was 2,171 gwh (1944 gwh in 1984). The figure includes exports. The JEA generated 1,899 gwh of the total consumed power, including exports.

— The system peak demand reached 439.6 megawatts in December 1985 (439.6 mw in 1984) including 69 megawatts exported to Syria. The peak load without export reached 398 megawatts in August 1985.

— The total power exported to Syria in 1985 was 20.5 gwh.

— The average kwh consumed per capita was 932 in 1985 against 876 kwh in 1984.

— The outage rate in 1985 was 10.9 hours/consumer compared with 6.2 hours/consumer in 1984. The report explained that the 1984 figure did not include outages for maintenance and new construction. It pointed out that the 10.2 outage rate is considered good by Arab standards but a far cry from Europe (2.5 to 3 hours/consumer) or the U.S. (1.5 hours/consumer).

— The total value of the JEA's fixed assets, including projects under construction, stood at JD 234 million at the end of 1985 compared to JD 175 million in 1984, reflecting a growth rate of 33.7 per cent. The financial rate of return during 1985 was 4.4 per cent and self-financing ratio was 24.8 per cent.

— The total production cost per kwh sold was 25.4 fils in 1985 of which fuel accounted for 16.4 fils per kwh.

— The total number of JEA employees in 1985 was 1,580, representing an increase of 3.2 per cent over the 1984 figure. The average production per employee was 1,330 mwh — 6.7 per cent higher than 1984.

The report tackled various aspects of the electricity sector in Jordan and said:

The total electricity generating capacity of the Kingdom stood at 712 megawatts at the end of 1985. Of these, 638 megawatts are connected with the interconnected national grid.

The total number of electricity

consumers reached 401,000 by the end of 1985 as against 362,000 in 1984. The consumers represent about 2,486,000 people or 93 per cent of the total Jordanian population. The 1985 growth in this sector was six per cent up from 1984 and 29 per cent up from 1964.

At the same time, 985,000 villagers in 574 villages in outlying areas now enjoy electric power as against 400,000 in 1980 as a result of the JEA's intensified rural electrification programme. The 1985 figure of 985,000 represents 90.8 per cent of the total rural population of the Kingdom.

A total of 104 villages are expected to cover under the JEA scheme by the end of 1986. It would mean about 30,000 inhabitants and 2.8 per cent of the total rural population, leaving only about 70,000 villagers in outlying areas without electricity by the year's end. The JEA has drawn up a step-by-step approach to reach all these areas by the year 1990.

Present, future plans

Turning to the JEA's immediate and long-term plans, the report noted that two 130-megawatt generating units, including in stage I of the new thermal power station at Aqaba, are expected to be commercially operative in 1986. The JEA has already awarded a contract for consultancy services for the project's stage II, which involves two 130-mw dual firing units. Tenders for the units are expected to be floated in mid-1986 and contracts awarded in 1987. It is expected stage II will be fully operational in 1990.

JEA personnel are now directly involved with consultations in the preparation of tenders and specifications for stage II.

A 400-kv line between the Aqaba power station and the JEA's Amman south substation will be put into operation in 1986. Also, preparations are under way to float a tender for a project to supply power to a new broadcasting station east of Amman.

Contracts were awarded in 1985 to build a 2x40 mva transformer station in Rehab to boost supply to Mafrag and Irbid in the north and a 1x25 mva transformer station for the Jordan Cement Industries Company in Fuhels, near Amman. Both projects are expected to be operational this year.

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The following are the first three big prize winners:

First prize: 6 gold sovereigns won by ticket No. 8680
Second prize: 4 gold sovereigns won by ticket No. 7060
Third prize: 3 gold sovereigns won by No. 7468

Following are the prizes from fourth through 50th, which won one gold sovereign each:

4896, 10507, 10023, 5295, 5372, 6644, 7755, 7702, 10490, 2832, 604, 7087, 2761, 8915, 10172, 9257, 8947, 5460, 10241, 2955, 6730, 7369, 5844, 6880, 980, 7932, 9057, 5451, 5654, 10485, 2150, 9894, 1656, 9912, 7190, 2793, 8518, 952, 9646, 5453, 533, 6896, 10037, 9641, 8795, 2645, 8511

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Victim or oppressor?

THE RELEASE and migration to Israel of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, after nine years of imprisonment for political offences in the USSR, was a propaganda windfall for Israel. Taking great pains to ensure that Mr. Shcharansky did not board a plane for some other destination, the Israeli government plucked him off the crossing bridge in Berlin and rushed him "home" to the Jewish state, where he received a tumultuous welcome while the world press dutifully recorded the odyssey of yet another Jewish "victim" seeking and finding refuge in Israel.

Now Mr. Shcharansky has journeyed to the United States, where he was also greeted warmly, and expressed his gratitude to President Reagan and the American people for their support in ending his ordeal. While the purpose of his visit is unclear, his comments upon arrival indicate that the U.S. administration, like Israel, will be able to exploit Mr. Shcharansky to score its own propaganda points in its approach to relations with the Soviet Union. Specifically, the former dissident said he "believes genuine détente between the U.S. and the USSR to be impossible unless the Soviets live up to their human rights obligations" under the Helsinki Accords of 1975. This, of course, is precisely the argument that President Reagan and members of his administration have used to muddy the negotiating waters and forestall meaningful progress on such important issues as arms control.

On May 12, a few days after Mr. Shcharansky arrived in the U.S., the Voice of America broadcast an editorial lauding the courage and accomplishments of Mr. Shcharansky and the Moscow Helsinki watch group which he helped to found in 1976. The VOA reported that this organisation was set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords by "chronicling arbitrary arrests, trumped-up criminal charges against political dissenters; physical and mental abuse of prisoners of conscience; denial of rights to religious observance; and refusal to allow citizens to emigrate or join relatives abroad." It was the Soviet crackdown on the activities of this human rights group that resulted in Mr. Shcharansky's long and reportedly unpleasant imprisonment.

Now that he is "free," we wonder how long it will take Mr. Shcharansky to face up to the obvious dilemma between his championing of human rights and his newly-won Israeli citizenship. For we and the rest of the world know that each of the human rights abuses mentioned in the VOA broadcast occur in Israel and the occupied territories on a daily basis. Of course the Israelis do not object if Palestinians emigrate, but they do deny Palestinians the right to return to their homes and families, and this is surely a greater abuse of the fundamental human rights enshrined in the Helsinki pact.

Presumably, if Mr. Shcharansky wanted to be a tool of or spokesman for oppression, he could have stayed in the Soviet Union and tried his luck there. Will he now turn a blind eye to the human rights violations in his new "home," abuses which to many eyes in the world must seem shockingly similar to those he so recently escaped from? We trust he will not, because his dilemma, that of a Jew who suffered persecution at the hands of others and now acquiesces in the infliction of oppressive measures on the Arabs of Palestine, is shared by a majority of his fellow Israelis. Mr. Shcharansky could, by example, either bring a new humanity to the Israeli political process or reinforce a murderous hypocrisy.

U.S. Senator Alphonse D'Amato recently praised the Helsinki watch groups as a "shining example of human courage and dedication." It seems to us that the real test for Mr. Shcharansky is whether he still has the courage of his professed convictions now that he is no longer the victim, but a member, of an oppressive majority.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King heals the wound

KING Hussein's orders to reopen Yarmouk University and release students detained in the recent unrest at the university's campus reflect his keenness on the need for far-reaching the sad and regrettable events and for steering the country back to normal. The formation of an inquiry committee to discover the reasons behind the rioting is also a very constructive step leading to return to normality. Thus King Hussein was able to contain the issue displaying his true affection towards his people and the united Jordanian family. This noble act coupled with the government measures reemphasises the conception that our country is a bastion of justice and embodies a society bound together with affection and tolerance. The King's act helps the people to overcome their sad feelings about the events and the unrest and his orders to release the students and reopen the university shows his deep love for his family and the youth of this country, opening for them the opportunity to take their stand in society. Our country has encountered more serious events in the past and came out sound and more determined to overcome difficulties and problems impeding development and progress. We hope all of us will learn a lesson from the events and avoid obstacles in the path of our future.

Al Dustour: King's love for the people

THE King's directives for releasing students detained in the recent unrest at Yarmouk University and the reopening of the university for examinations is yet another evidence of his love and affection for his people. The King who has always been tolerant and noble in his actions especially in dealing with his Jordanian family has thus opened the way for the students to follow a sound course and serve their society. The King's wise decision and the orders passed on to the government for setting up an inquiry committee to uncover the reasons behind the unrest are regarded as very correct steps towards redressing an unstable situation. The new measures also reflect the fact that all citizens and institutions are subject to the provisions of the law which should dominate everywhere.

Sawt Al Shaab: King's decision reflects nobility

KING Hussein's orders to release the detained students and to reopen Yarmouk University stems from his profound belief in the unity of the ranks of the Jordanian family and the national cohesion that had withstood many challenges over the years. The King's noble act reflects his desire to maintain the peaceful march of the Jordanian people towards progress and development in a stable and secure atmosphere. The King is keen on helping his people to overcome the sad events and he is also concerned over the future of youth who should be able to take examinations and acquire more learning for the country's future. The students who tried to tamper with the university life and to carry out sabotage actions at the campus have gone astray, and behaved in an irresponsible manner that would mar the bright image of Jordan. The King in a true show of magnanimity and tolerance has pardoned these youths and granted them another chance to join our march towards progress.

Israel's uprooting of Palestinians; step one, seizing land

The following is the first part of an article on the Israeli policy of evacuating the occupied Arab territories of its Palestinian population. The writer, Dr. Jan Abu Shalrah, is a Jerusalem-based sociologist affiliated with the Arab studies society and author of a book entitled *Settler Violence in the Occupied Territories: 1980-1984*. This article is reprinted from the Link magazine which is published by the New York-based Americans for Middle East Understanding, Inc. The remaining parts of the article will appear in the Jordan Times during the coming week.

THE process of dehumanisation or depersonalisation has been well analysed in its 20th century context. Martin Buber, the Jewish philosopher who advocated the dialogue of I and Thou to counter the pervasive reality of I-it relations in modern society, sought to apply his insights to Arab-Jewish relations in pre-1948 Palestine. Dr. Victor Frankl, an Auschwitz survivor, drew from his multitude of Nazi torments a psychotherapeutic system called logotherapy. Dr. Frantz Fanon, a black psychiatrist, captured the essence of the colonial process and the responses of the colonised masses in Algeria. Paulo Freire's work with illiterate Brazilian peasants led him to develop a "pedagogy of the oppressed," used and modified in developing countries, city ghettos and ordinary classrooms throughout the world. Drawing primarily on his experience with students and interpersonal relations in an American context, Carl Rogers developed a person-centered therapy based on the central healing factor of trust in the people themselves.

Despite differences in emphasis and minor disagreements on method, their collective works document a viciously consistent process at work in such disparate contexts. And while their counsel of response is necessarily adapted to the specific circumstances they address, their collective conclusions are convergent and clear: The attempt to dehumanise the other corrupts the dehumaniser. The only way out for both is to refuse to cooperate, by affirming the common humanity of oppressor and oppressed and by building a new relation of non-domination in which both parties are free to actualise themselves. This process of change can and must begin, no matter how oppressive the circumstances, through the exercise of what Victor Frankl terms "the last of the human freedoms — to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one's own way."

This essay draws on the insights of these thinkers, exploring the process of dehumanisation in its Israeli-Palestinian context.

Step one: Uprooting the person from the land

The village of Qattaneh, set in the hills near Jerusalem and the 1967 armistice line, depends on its olive orchards to yield thousands of dollars a year in sales of oil and olives, as well as staples of the Palestinian diet for the villagers themselves.

In January 1986, the Israeli Nature Reserves Authority entered the orchards with bulldozers and chain saws, and began uprooting, cutting and carting off hundreds of trees, some estimated at between 20 and 50 years old.

Stunned, the villagers collected their ownership and tax documents which they were confident would prove their ownership and provide a means for some restitution for the gross injustice. But the Nature Reserves Authority, protected by the army, continued its work unabated, claiming that the land belonged to the Israeli Land Authority and that the villagers had thus planted the trees illegally. Ironically, some of the

uprooted trees were later planted at a memorial site for Martin Luther King, Jr., in west Jerusalem.

Qattaneh's story is not new. Since 1967, the Israeli occupation authority, under various auspices and pretexts and often assisting Jewish settlers anxious to "redeem the land," have uprooted trees, bulldozed fields, blown up houses and taken possession of thousands of acres of Palestinian farmland in the West Bank and Gaza. According to one recent study, Israel now controls 52 per cent of the land base in the West Bank. Similar conditions apply in the Gaza Strip.

The first step toward dehumanisation of a people is to uproot them from the land. Deprived of land, a people are shorn of all symbols that confer social identity: a flag, a passport, a national anthem, national holidays and, in the case of Palestinians, even the term "Palestinian." For this reason Golda Meir could declare: "There is no such thing as Palestinians."

Letters of Zionist leaders reveal clearly that from the beginning the planned "State of Israel" was for Jews only and without self-rule for the native Palestinians. Theodor Herzl's blueprint for Israel, *Der Judenstaat*, is translated in English incorrectly "The Jewish State"; in German, "The Jewish State" would be *Der Jüdischer Staat*, i.e., a state with a Jewish culture, yet one in which Jew and non-Jew would share political, civic and religious rights. *Der Judenstaat* accurately is translated "The Jews' State," i.e., a state for Jews only, one in which non-Jews who remain exist as second-class citizens.

The concept of "The Jews' State," affirmed in the state's "Declaration of Independence," was recently reinforced by the passage of an amendment to the Basic Law of the Knesset, originally conceived as a bill to ban Knesset lists that incite to racism or negate the state's democratic character. The final version of the bill, however, also banned lists that reject Israel's existence "as the state of the Jewish people." Thus, in an absurd twist, Palestinian citizens of Israel are forced to accept a position of civil inferiority based on a racial distinction, in the name of countering racism and anti-democratic trends.

The facts speak for themselves. In 1947, when a partition plan for British Mandatory Palestine was approved by the United Nations, the Jewish people owned only 10 per cent of the land base. Today, after four decades of Israeli land expropriation and extension of control over large areas of land for exclusive Jewish use (all lands purchased by the Jewish National Fund are legally "Jewish" and can never be repurchased by a non-Jew), the original Palestinian inhabitants are confined to 15 per cent of that land base. The Jewish people have realised their right to self-determination at the direct expense of the dehumanisation of the Palestinian people.

This process of systematic dispossession of land continues today at an accelerating pace. Whether under the label "absentee property," a military zone, earmarked for public use or state land, the loss of land has tra-



Volunteers help Qattaneh villagers

plant olive seedlings to replace trees uprooted by Israeli Nature Reserves Authority (Photo by Frank Collins)

nsformed Palestinian society, within the span of less than forty years, from one of peasant farmers to a dependent workforce for Israeli industry and agriculture.

Palestinians, however, have not been passive victims. They have responded through the courts and on the land.

They also have their heroes: One old man near the Jewish settlement of Gilo, following the demolition of his house, lived in a tent for months, talking to all who would hear his story, until he received a promised bus from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. The quality of the bus was not all that he had hoped for, but he's not about to budge. Another farmer, Khalifeh, from Al Jib village, battled settlers' bulldozers with one of his own, plowing through their road which had leveled his olive orchard, and fields. Women, in Khalifeh's words, "built their homes at least temporarily, with their broomsticks, saving their homes at least temporarily. In Qattaneh, Palestinians, Israelis and foreign visitors joined the villagers in replanting olive trees.

But there are the tragedies as well. A 60-year-old Bidya farmer, Ibrahim Al Aqra, was gunned down by border patrols protecting the settlers' construction company, as he futilely tried to stop the destruction of his orchards. On Khalifeh's land in Al Jib now stand villas inhabited by Jewish settlers who took advantage of the cheap lot prices to "build their own homes." The Nature Reserves Authority, in violation of an agreement with the police, uprooted all of Qattaneh's replanted olive seedlings. And sadly, in one of the few joint Arab-Jewish enterprises, some Palestinian land dealers and Israeli speculators, with the cooperation of some government officials, have defrauded unsuspecting Palestinian farmers of thousands of acres cultivated by their fathers and forefathers for hundreds of years.

Even when a case is pursued through the courts, the farmers

are 95 per cent assured of defeat — their surveys were not complete, the British Mandate papers were not sufficient, the Ottoman papers were obtained from Turkey too late, tax payment records did not clearly specify the land base, the percentage of cultivation was not sufficient, and so on. The farmers and their lawyers know that, at best, they are engaged only in documenting a "legal" theft. As Meron Benvenisti comments:

(B)eyond the limited legal controversy one should bear in mind the distinction between the Rule of Law and Rule by Law. The concept of Rule of Law embodies immutable values such as natural justice and the norm that all are equal in the eyes of the law. Those who uphold these values will fail to regard land alienation in the West Bank as a system governed by the Rule of Law.

For Palestinians, the problem of land theft is not simply an economic matter. As Fanon reflected, for an occupied people, "the most essential value, because the most concrete, is first and foremost the land: the land which will bring them bread and, above all, dignity." Defence of the land is not simply protection of livelihood, but preservation of the people's identity.

The battle over the land represents one of identity and legitimacy for the occupier. Conquest and legal pretense alone have never sufficed in the Israeli rush to secure the land. Hand in hand with religious rationalisation of their conquest — as the chosen people with a God-given promise to the whole "Land of Israel" — is the mythology of a peopleless land which the reincarnated Jewish nation would redeem.

Without question Israeli agriculture has prospered, millions of trees have been planted, desert plots have been made to bloom. Yet the carefully tended rock terraces, the olive trees of 50, 100, and even 200 years, the white



stone houses clinging to the hillsides, the estimated two million Palestinian people who remain on their land — with the memory of hundreds of destroyed villages — attest that the empty land tales are simply myths.

With brooms, stones, new seedlings, and their own bodies before the bulldozers and the Uzis, Palestinians assert that their lives are worth as much as the Israelis'. By brute force, however, the settlers with their army cover remove the Palestinians, seize the land, and stamp the operation with a seal of legitimacy.

Still, the Palestinians remain — crowded into refugee camps, committing daily from their villages to work in Israeli factories, cleaning the garbage from Israeli streets, and even building Jewish settlements.

While Meir Kahane proposes mass expulsions, most of the Israeli public is aghast at the image of trains carrying off thousands to unknown destinations. More palatable are control of family reunion permits, discrimination in national insurance benefits, or withholding of building permits, which can be defended on "geographic grounds" to ensure a Jewish majority. And ever important Israeli "security" can certainly justify demolishing the home of a "terrorist's" family — deportation of a "security threat."

Yet the homeless families of the "terrorists," who are carted off to prison, killed, or sent across the border, remain. Most stay in the temporary tent shelters provided by the Red Cross, or move in with nearby relatives.

Deportees, who have had a chance to talk with family or press before their expulsion, speak of deportation as a prospect worse than death. And, in a decision outside observers might find hard to comprehend, the families of the deportees almost always choose to stay in the homeland.

Other definite Israeli responses to the Palestinian presence in-

clude censorship and control of media coverage in the occupied territories. Roads built to avoid passing through "Arab population centres" also help, as does exclusion of "non-Jews" from the use of 85 per cent of the land base of historic Palestine. Waters, garbage collectors and other menial servants performing the dirty tasks of society are easy to pass over.

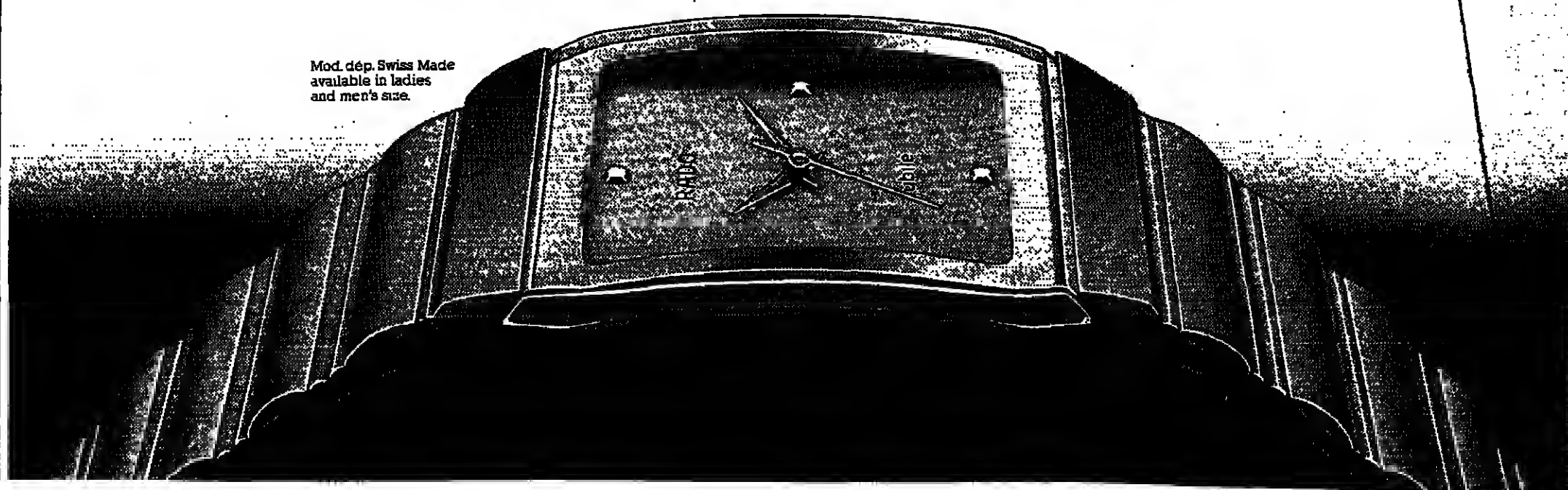
Meryl Landon describes his experience on a World Zionist Organisation Tour Va'ash settlement tour bus, intended to introduce prospective immigrants to development and housing potential on the West Bank. Landon marvels at "some of the most beautiful olive country I've ever seen. For hill after hill, as far as the eye can see, there is not one empty patch, not one neglected corner; there are only beautifully-tended olive trees, thousands and thousands of them, covering the land, broken only by white stone Palestinian villages draped over the occasional hilltop."

In a word, the guide crases it all and remakes history: "Uninhabited," he declares. "You might notice these olive trees, and those terraces. Actually, this was all done recently, since 1967. Most of this area was barren until Israel developed it, and Arabs were drawn here. The terraces are no longer 100, 200 years old. They are 10 years old. The millions of rocks fitted together by hand like perfect puzzle pieces, settled into the side of the mountains like ancient ribs, are all recent immigrant work. So what are these villages then, if not villages? Only elaborate stone camps for the Arab workers attracted to the land by Israeli work opportunities."

So this people remains. And if doubt cannot entirely remove them from one's awareness, the techniques can be drawn into the service of "purifying" the land.

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Africa's last chance

Africa's emergency has subsided, but the underlying malady is worsening. At the United Nations, at the World Bank, in Western capitals, official struggle to raise billions for what some insist is Africa's last chance.

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

TIMBUKTU, Mali — May is when nomads and farmers anxiously scan the dusty sky. Rain means they might survive yet another hard year. No rain means famine and death, perhaps worse than ever.

"We have to stop thinking emergency and start planning food security on a long term," said Leo de Vos, UNICEF director for Mali, who is shifting emphasis from feeding centres to well-digging.

"Otherwise, these people are constantly on the edge, and it is the same thing every year."

His urging was echoed in New York where the United Nations General Assembly scheduled a special session from May 27-31 to dramatise Africa's appeal for help in breaking its cycle of desperation.

Rain in 1985 brought Africa a respite from nine years of drought. But specialists agree that crises will worsen unless reliable food and export systems are put in place.

African leaders estimate they need \$128.1 billion over five years to reorganise collapsing economies. Admitting to past mistakes, they vowed to find two-thirds of that within their own budgets.

In Washington, a World Bank report support their position. It saw new evidence that African countries were "exercising political will" but their efforts would fail without massive new aid.

The poorer countries together need at least \$2.5 billion more each year until 1990, the bank report said.

Earlier, an American study by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Overseas Development Council urged U.S. officials to triple long-term loans to Africa to \$3 billion a year.

Africa's foreign debt approached \$175 billion. There have been 32 reschedulings in three years. Many countries would still fall behind if they spent every dollar of income in interest and arrears.

"The drought has merely accentuated Africa's more pervasive and structural problems," said an Organisation of African Unity report to the U.N. General Assembly. Without help, "Africa will remain the sick child of the international community."

In Africa, "sick child" is no figure of speech. At least 18 million people in Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, the Sahel and scattered pockets elsewhere have not heard the emergency is over.

"We have nothing, no work, no food and nowhere to go," said Mohammed Ag Hamed, a 37-year-old Tuareg camped near Mopti, south of Timbuktu. He is left with 4-year-old Fatmede. His three other daughters died, along with the cattle and goats that were his livelihood.

"I look at these people, and I cannot figure out how they make it," said Aicha Diawara, a Malian nutritionist. "After all the time I have spent seeing this, tears still come to my eyes."

Like other aid workers, she fears shocking images of starving children no longer move the world conscience. Massive relief saved lives, she said, but now Africa needs sustained, costly development.

Five million African children under five die each year, even without famine, victims of malnutrition and disease. In the major Malian town of Segou, for example, the clinic is out of medicine.

"We are supposed to be supplied every three months, but the ministry has nothing," said Dr. Mbayi Babamhila. "We are out of aspirin, malaria tablets and antibiotics."

As elsewhere in Africa, Mali has doctors and skilled professionals out of work because the government cannot pay them.

Effects of Africa's calamity reach far beyond the suffering of individuals, according to specialists who warn of downward cycles that make the continent each year less able to feed itself.

Uprooted villagers and desperate nomads wreak havoc on an increasingly fragile environment. As trees and vegetation disappear, and the desert expands, scientists say, rains diminish.

Even when rains are good, crops are lost for lack of trucks, gasoline, storage or processing facilities. A surplus in the area seldom relieves a deficit within the same country.

"This is the tragedy of Africa," said a U.N. worker in Timbuktu, tapping a new five-ton truck sitting on blocks. It was donated with much fanfare by a French television channel but has been idle for six months for lack of a simple spare part.

Across Africa, well-meaning donors have left a hodgepodge of vehicles, motor pumps and machinery without adequate support

to keep them running.

On a larger scale, development projects have disrupted marketing systems and altered farming techniques which once protected fragile soil. Scientists say much arable land is beyond saving, and more is threatened every year.

"Outsiders alone cannot do it," remarked an official at the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in Bamako, asking for anonymity. He fears many people are growing weary of trying.

"We are realising that development takes a damned long time," he said. "There is no other way."

African leaders insist that decades of wrong moves have imposed a new reality, and they are prepared to reorganise and revitalise their economies.

"We know now what it means to manage a government, to organise a country," remarked Senegalese Culture Minister Makhily Gassama. "At first, we all had plans, ideas, ideology. We didn't understand anything."

But some African leaders fear it may already be too late, and they say their joint appeal may be a last chance to save Africa.

"The situation could soon degenerate into total chaos unless urgent and imaginative actions are taken to alleviate the burden of debt and debt repayments," the OAU statement said.

The World Bank put it: "If present trends continue, the human disaster of 1983-84 in sub-Saharan Africa will return to haunt the world community... this year gives a breathing space (but) Africa's attempts to help itself will fail without... new aid and debt relief."

Specialists point to signs that African villagers and nomads respond to even minimum help that encourages them to plant crops, build small water catchments and protect the threatened ecology.

A few more years of good rain can reverse some serious damage in those parts of Africa where civil war does not disrupt farming and food distribution.

Djibril Diallo, spokesman for the U.N. office of emergency operations in Africa, said:

"I am essentially optimistic about Africa. It is the morale, above all, I have seen hopeless situations in Central America and other places. I have never seen hopelessness in Africa."

Diallo recently took a group of European and African journalists to remote parts of Mali and Burkina Faso to demonstrate how people are helping themselves. At Fodiobougou, Mali, villagers spend every free moment caring



Famine victims fleeing drought-hit regions of Africa (File photo)

hardened dirt from termite hills and micks to make a small dam for run-off water. Their only foreign aid is baling wire from nearby French missionaries.

In the ancient city of Djenné, Fanta Babacisse Diallo has organised women into a self-help cooperative to improve farming, sanitation, nutrition, marketing and household systems.

Her personal triumph is popularising a new-fangled mud stove that uses a fraction of the wood burned in open cooking fires. "There are 4,515 stoves around Djenné," she said, pausing to make a brief calculation and be-

coming at her colleagues' success. "And there will be 10,000 more by the end of the year. Malian women are prepared to learn."

In nearby Mopti, Nounou Diakité, regional livestock director and a French-trained veterinary scientist, said the drought at least had forced a healthier balance between cattle and rangeland.

"It is not a scientific problem, but a question of political economy," he said. "Look around the world. The people who have made it are those who are organised. Those who are not do not survive."

De Vos is among a growing

number of experts who feel that outsiders should provide Africans with the resources to train their own specialists and work out their own systems of development.

"I have seen this myself in Mali," he said. "If you promote competent Africans and give them the responsibility, you will be amazed at the result."

Mama Tapo, assistant World Bank representative in Bamako, agreed. "Sometimes projects are turned down because experts come and say they cannot work. I know they will work because I know my people. I was born here."

'Tory' columnist: U.S. pundit Will is media star with plenty of clout

By Jane Mayer
The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON — He had linguists. She had spinach salad. They sat at a corner table, and according to the manager of the trendy Yellow Brick Bank restaurant in Shepley House, W.D., columnist George Will (Fellady Nancy Reagan) kept your over three hours on permit 21st January.

Mr. IF YOUR CHIEF get together make a detailed few weeks. Will is of interest, but that after in order to bet knows. But through the nation were set philosophical. President George W. print that the attack me from-page news.

Clearly, Mr. Will is no ordinary journalist. He has unusual friends and unusual clout. A self-described "Tory" conservative with an unapologetic disdain for the masses, he has nonetheless become a mass-media phenomenon: the all-purpose, multimedia pundit. His semi-weekly syndicated column appears in the Washington Post and 461 other papers world-wide. He also has a biweekly column in Newsweek, is sole commentator for ABC television news, does occasional radio commentaries and appears weekly on ABC's Sunday TV news talk show, "This Week With David Brinkley" — giving him a perch in every major branch of the U.S. mass media.

This range of outlets makes 45-year-old George Will perhaps the most powerful journalist in America, rivaling some say even such famed pundits of the past decades as the late Walter Lippmann. "He's a quantum leap from journalists of the past," says Stephen Hess, a senior fellow and media expert at the Brookings Institution. "Television has made George Will a superstar, a celebrity, a talent. He's become a newsmaker simply by his opinions."

Mr. Will's position, Mr. Will declines to discuss his finances, but with an estimated \$400,000 annual salary from ABC, perhaps \$250,000 from the Washington Post Writers Group, which syndicates his column, maybe six figures for his Newsweek column and

an estimated \$7,000 to \$15,000 for each speaking engagement, he probably earns about \$1 million a year.

The way Mr. Will wields his influence stirs admiration and envy — and many questions from journalists and other observers.

Ronald Steel, author of a much-acclaimed Lippmann biography, says: "Lippmann didn't have much use for either radio or television. He was an elucidator. Mr. Will is an entertainer."

A clear hazard

With so many demands on his time, overextension is a clear hazard. Although Mr. Will says he "loves the physical act of writing," and his column is frequently distinguished by graceful style and wit, some sense that he may have spread himself too thin in recent years. Others suggest that his views have become overexposed and that his column has lost some originality.

"He's become redundant, party-time," asserts Martin Nolan, the liberal editorial page editor of the Boston Globe.

R. Emmett Tyrrell, editor and founder of the American Spectator and like Mr. Will a conservative, notes the columnist's high social profile and observes: "If he spread himself too thin, it's as much at the dinner table as anywhere else."

Mr. Will's friendships among Washington's prominent players — and the inevitable conflicts that arise from being both an insider and an observer — raise questions about whether he is sometimes compromised. Henry Fairlie, a British columnist who for many years has been based in Washington, says Mr. Will's close ties to the atmosphere of the Kennedy years, when the journalists who dined with (Robert) McNamara, couldn't see the perils of Vietnam.

A paid performer?

Mr. Will's celebrity status also raises questions. "Is this guy a reporter, a paid performer, or a conglomerate?" asks Charles Bailey, national news editor for National Public Radio and former head of the watchdog National

News Council. "When someone starts accepting far fees to speak to trade groups," he says, "it threatens the credibility of the whole profession."

Mr. Will, whose tongue can be as sharp as his mind, isn't interested in discussing the pitfalls of his celebrity — if he sees any at all. "That's a singularly unoriginal line of inquiry, if I might say so," he says. He calls the complaints that he is spread too thin "all rubbish." And when asked where he draws the line between personal and professional relationships, he says simply, "I don't."

For instance, he dismisses as "frivolous" a question about his friendship with the president's wife. Although he has written glowingly about her as "the loveliest event in Ronald Reagan's life," he says that "she's just a friend." To say that the friendship has anything to do with access to news, he says, is a "mistake." The president comes to dinner at the Will home about once a year, the columnist has explained, just "to relax."

Mr. Will argues in favour of journalists getting close to the people they cover, in order to write with more "intelligent sympathy and understanding." He has written warmly about many of his closest friends, including Defense Undersecretary Richard Perle and Sens. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Bob Packwood. And at times, his connections have yielded journalistic coups. A tip from Sen. Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, led Mr. Will early this year to ask then-Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos on the air whether he would hold an election. The affirmative answer set in motion the forces leading to Mr. Marcos's eventual ouster.

His friendships, Mr. Will contends, haven't prevented him from lashing out where he sees fit. The chief current example is his occasional lunch partner George Bush, who hasn't spoken to him since Mr. Will called him a "lap dog" for pandering to the far right last January. That column, Bush press secretary Martin Fitzwater acknowledges, "did us a lot of damage."

At the White House's request, for instance, the columnist reviewed a draft of the president's 1982 speech to the British Parliament. (He says he made some suggestions that weren't used.) And Mr. Will doesn't deny playing a role in getting John Lehman appointed secretary of the Navy. With his prim bow ties and scholarly glasses, Mr. Will still looks and sounds like a holdover from a pre-video era, more like an articulate Victorian don than a prime-time pundit. And he dismisses reports of his celebrity and influence as greatly exaggerated. "Bertrand Russell," he continues, "said that the measure of power is the ability to achieve intended effects." He adds: "No one who seriously understands this country believes that under this definition, individual members of the press wield much power."



George Will

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"No one has any illusions... that columns drive the world," he says with a smile, the morning light slanting through the book-lined study of his gracious home in Chevy Chase, Md. Nearby are portraits of Churchill and the late Sen. Henry Jackson, a collection of walking sticks and a tea tray set with fine bone china, served up by an assistant who calls him "Sir."

Mr. Will wasn't born into such a rarefied setting. The baseball-crazy son of a University of Illinois philosophy professor, Mr. Will had planned to become a teacher himself. He received a Ph.D. in political science from Princeton University, and only 15 years ago was toiling in more or less obscurity as a congressional aide to Colorado Sen. Gordon Allott. In his column, he periodically writes with warmth and compassion

about his family, including the eldest of his three children, a son who suffers from Down's Syndrome. Galvanized by this experience, Mr. Will's wife, Madeleine, now deals with the problems of the handicapped as assistant secretary of education for special education and rehabilitation.

When his topic turns from the personal to the political, Mr. Will's formidable intellect takes over. His columns are distinguished by clarity of expression and a breadth of knowledge that allows him to cite authorities ranging from Edmund Burke to Yogi Berra. (A few years ago, a fellow named Timothy Dickinson gained some attention by saying he provided ideas and learned allusions to a number of writers, including Mr. Will; the columnist has said Mr. Dickinson wasn't an important source.) A 1977 Pulitzer Prize winner, Mr. Will can be witty, philosophical — and provocative.

In recent months, for example, he has called for the armed overthrow of the Nicaraguan government, advocated retaliation for the killing of U.S. Army Maj. Arthur Nicholson by Soviet troops in East Germany, and used the U.S. fleet manoeuvres in Libya's Gulf of Sidra as the basis for a paean to defence spending. In March, he appeared on the ABC evening news in a full-fledged debate with Democratic Congressman Tony Coelho, in which Mr. Will argued in favour of funding the Contras. Cuba in this hemisphere. He has since participated in six more on-air debates.

His appearances have stirred controversy inside the network. "It strikes me as at least slightly awkward to have an ABC News employee, working under the network's imprimatur, in a contest with a public official," says ABC News Correspondent James Wooten. Adds ABC Correspondent Sander Vanocur: "I'm worried about the news organisation having a polemicist, not a journalist, appear to speak for it."

Mr. Will was praise even from some liberal Democrats, who say that although they often disagree with him they respect his intelligence. Longtime Kennedy

speechwriter Robert Shrum says the columnist "has an extraordinary mind, one of the few first-class ones in either politics or journalism right now."

On the other hand, some of his greatest detractors are conservatives who view his fast climb to power in the media mainstream, as well as his support for aspects of the welfare state and higher taxes, with dark suspicion. "Most conservatives view him as an arrogant opportunist, not as part of the conservative movement," says Allan Ryskind, editor of President Reagan's favourite weekly, Human Events. "The only reason George Will supports Ronald Reagan is that he got the nomination."

In fact, Mr. Will wrote hitingly about Mr. Reagan before he won the nomination, mocking him in 1976 as "the unsurpassed master of jeremiads," and in November 1979 chastising him for undignified campaign antics and, in an allusion to his age, calling him "actuarially ominous."

Mr. Will says he supported Howard Baker over Mr. Reagan in 1979 because "I wasn't convinced Ronald Reagan could win. I thought the imperative was to replace Jimmy Carter." Mr. Will subsequently switched his support to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Will's attitude toward former Budget Director David Stockman also shifted with the political winds. Throughout the first Reagan term, he often praised Mr. Stockman, and saluted him on his July 1985 departure from office as one of the few in Washington "who actually has made a big difference." But last month, after Mr. Stockman's new book damned the White House, Mr. Will wrote that he had demonstrated that "youth can be a menace to good government" and that "he knew too little of history and politics, and perhaps economics too."

The timing of such shifts may raise eyebrows, but by many accounts Mr. Will's timing has helped make his career. "He came along at a time when there was a seismic change in American politics," observes Timothy Russert, an NBC News vice president.

Flanda Habib's Corner

Pay first

THE government decision to cut 20 per cent off the cost of electricity and water, which aims mostly at boosting the national economy, will have a positive effect on the public, who will from now on pay lighter bills amid increasing cost of living.

One, however, cannot but hope that a similar decision will be issued concerning telephone fees, because this is also becoming a burden on people.

Take long distance calls for example. When are we going to enjoy special rates at night or during weekends like most countries in the world do? Such a decision will have the advantage of benefiting both the subscriber and the Telecommunication Corporation (TCC), as more calls will certainly be originated.

On the other hand, last week, I, for one, couldn't get through to almost anybody. Not only friends, but also some of the officials I wanted to reach for purely professional matters. Why? Because there lines were cut off for failing to settle their bills. Not recent ones, but certain bills, in a certain month in 1984.

Bills that are being contested by everyone. But the TCC has a rule: Pay first, discuss later.

And this is not all. Have you received the "extra local calls bill"? Well, if not, you are in for a surprise. This bill by the way is not detailed, it would take pages, I suppose, to list local calls for, say, JD 120. Bearing in mind that we are entitled to 1000 free calls a year, we wonder what is happening. All you have to do is in fact go to the TCC and file a complaint, a special committee will study it. But don't forget: Pay first.

Facing the kidnap threat

Kidnap and ransom insurance is a developing industry. Does it have any positive effect, or does it make kidnappers demand even higher ransoms? Charles Batchelor reports.

LONDON — A growing number of companies, particularly those with operations in kidnap-prone parts of the globe such as Latin America, have become aware of the need to counter the threat of kidnap and extortion. The recent kidnapping in Dublin of Jennifer Guinness was a reminder that such dangers are not confined to the developing world.

What can be done about it? One option is to employ specialist consultants for advice and training. Lloyd's, the London insurance market, has also developed a sophisticated range of kidnap and ransom policies.

But the involvement of the consultants in kidnap negotiations — the Guinness banking family called in Control Risks, believed to be the largest company in this field — has once again prompted questions about the appropriate response to the threat of kidnapping or terrorism.

The police are not happy at what they see as the usurping of their role by private security firms. Sir Kenneth Newman, head of London's police, gave a warning recently that these firms were acting "at the very frontiers" of official tolerance.

Increasingly, however, insurers are insisting that their clients call on the services of kidnap consultants. This is where companies such as Control Risks and their U.S. rivals Ackerman & Palumbo and Paul Chamberlain Inc come in.

Control Risks has a team of more than 30 specialists trained to deal with kidnap and extortion attempts working from its Victoria headquarters in London. They include former members of the SAS, the elite British Army unit, the police, and Scotland Yard's Special Branch.

"The family or colleagues of the victim are usually dealing with this situation for the first time. They are unfamiliar with how to minimise the danger to the hostage, how best to reach a compromise and how to reduce the amount of ransom," says Arish Turle, himself a former SAS major and managing director of Control Risks.

Control Risks will send a consultant to advise on how kidnappers should be dealt with although, says Turle, they never carry out the negotiations themselves. This is left to a lawyer, friend or colleague of the victim, who knows local conditions and, overseas, can speak the language.

Increasingly the specialists have also taken on a preventive role, providing surveys of the risks in many countries round the world. They advise on the steps to be taken to minimise the kidnap or terrorist threat.

In the 12 years of its existence, Control Risks has handled 180 cases of kidnap and extortion — including threats to bomb premises or poison products. It has faced demands for \$697 million worth of ransom but reduced the total paid out to just \$109 million.

Even more controversial than the use of consultants, though, has been the development of kidnap and ransom insurance, or k and r as the professionals laconically abbreviate it.

Lloyd's began writing k and r insurance in the 1970s. At the start of the decade, Lloyd's took \$150,000-worth of premiums but this has risen to about \$40 million a year in the past three years. Lloyd's accounts for about two-thirds of total world premiums estimated at \$60 million, with competition coming from a small number of U.S. insurers.

The obvious criticism is that k and r insurance encourages the

crime. Criminals or political fanatics will pick on victims who are insured and will make even higher ransom demands, the argument goes.

These fears have twice prompted parliamentary questions in the past year in the U.K., and the government is pressing for international action to curb such insurance. The insurance industry, meanwhile, has begun a discreet lobbying campaign among Members of Parliament. K and r insurance accounts for only a very small part of Lloyd's total premium income of £2.8 billion (\$4.28 billion), but the market is very sensitive about its image.

"We walk a tightrope of responsibility," says Bill Davis, of Cassidy Davis, the Lloyd's underwriting firm which handles most of the business done in London.

"We don't want to be seen as working against the efforts of the police to stamp out kidnapping."

Lloyd's has adopted a set of rules to answer these fears. The underwriters will settle a claim only once the insured person's family or employer has raised the ransom. The insurers do not make a direct ransom payment to the kidnappers.

To prevent ransom demands escalating, the insurers will not insure anyone for more than their total net worth.

Customers are not allowed to disclose that they have insurance, so preventing them from using the insurance policy as collateral for a bank loan. Police must be told immediately a kidnap incident occurs, otherwise any attempt to pay a ransom demand would invalidate a policy.

Uninsured victims who do not call in expert advice usually pay out larger ransoms, says Mr. Davis. Of 11 ransom payments of more than \$5 million made over the last 13 years, nine were by people who were not insured. Between 1982 and 1985, only 2 per cent of the 1,334 kidnap victims around the world were insured, according to Control Risks.

For many large companies, the ransom demand is the least of their worries. They are more concerned to cover the cost of the disruption of their business. One company recently spent 600 days in negotiations for the release of a kidnap victim, a tremendous drain on executive time and energy.

Cover has, therefore, developed into a wide-ranging anti-disruption insurance to meet any eventuality, including the possibility of relatives of the victim suing the company for negligence or shareholders suing if they think too large a ransom has been paid.

How much does it cost? A wealthy family living in, say, Wimbledon, the comfortable south-west London suburb, might pay £200 for £500,000 of k and r cover. A wealthy family in Lima, Peru, might have to pay £25,000 — 5 per cent of the sum covered — for the same insurance, depending on how many family members there were, their wealth, life-style and willingness to take precautions.

If the victim is insured, then the underwriters will pick up the bill for the consultants' services in the event of a kidnap. If not his family could pay around £800 a day for expert kidnap advice.

"Kidnap is not an enormously common crime," says Turle. "But for all its infrequency, its impact is severe. Banks and cash-carrying vehicles are so well guarded now that the weak link in security has become the human one." — Financial Times feature.

Werder tops Palmeiras team in Kirin Cup final

TOKYO (AP) — Werder Bremen of West Germany scored three goals in extra time and beat Palmeiras of Brazil 4-2 Sunday, winning the Kirin Cup soccer '86.

Under bright sunshine before 40,000 spectators at the National Stadium, the two teams started cautiously, measuring each other. Palmeiras scored first in the 11th minute when Jorginho intercepted the ball and sped through the Werder Bremen defence, and the half ended with the Brazilians still ahead 1-0.

Palmeiras goalkeeper Martorelli caught a shot by Bremen's Manfred Burgsmüller at the start of the second half, but Bremen tied the game at 1-1 11 minutes into the half when Frank Neubarth scored with an overhead kick following a melee in front of the goal.

Palmeiras, from Sao Paulo, fought aggressively, outshooting

Bremen 17 to nine in regulation time.

But less than one minute into the extra time, Bremen's Benno Mohrmann blasted a volley shot from the goal area into the centre of the net. Forward Frank Ordewitz then scored twice, on a shot from the centre after a ground pass from Benno Mohrmann and on a shot from the corner, putting Bremen ahead 4-1 after 111 minutes of extra time.

Mirandinha scored Palmeiras' final goal on a penalty kick after Bremen's Thomas Schaaf was called for tripping against Jorginho. Bremen's coach Otto Rehagel told reporters, "Considering today's slightly hot weather condition, we decided to concentrate

on the defence in the first 20 minutes. I think the Brazilian team is accustomed to such weather but they apparently were exhausted in the later part of the game."

He said, "I think the Japanese spectators enjoyed today's game very much as a total of six goals were made. We played with a Brazilian team for the first time but it was good experience for us."

Palmeiras' manager Carlos Jose De Castilho said, "The West Germans connected their chances for goals. We had fewer chances to score."

Sunday's final was between the top two teams in an earlier four-team round robin. In the round robin, Palmeiras finished first with three victories and no defeats, Bremen was second with one victory, one loss and one draw, Japan's national team finished third with 1-2 and an Algerian selection team was fourth with 0-2-1.

Security at World Cup will be tight

By Phil Davison
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — With two weeks to go to the start of the World Cup soccer finals the Mexican authorities have launched an unprecedented security campaign to protect visiting teams, officials and fans.

Armoured cars with mounted tank cannons or machine guns are already patrolling streets around airports, team hotels and training centres.

The first thing arriving players see of Mexico are four policemen, machine guns at the ready, on the tarmac around their aircraft or marksmen looking down the sights of automatic rifles from the roof of airport terminal buildings.

At the training grounds where teams such as Brazil, Spain, Argentina and Mexico are putting the finishing touches to their preparations, burly security men have trouble concealing their pistols beneath T-shirts or tucked into shorts.

Security is particularly tight around the Iraqi team hotel and training ground at Toluca 70 kilometres from the capital, where all cars approaching the hotel are closely examined. Iraq has been at war with neighbouring Iran for nearly six years.

At some stadiums during the 52-match tournament there will be one heavily-armed soldier or policeman, some disguised as fans decked out with scarves and ros-

ettes, for every 50 spectators.

At others, including the majestic Aztec Stadium in the south of the capital where the month-long soccer fiesta begins and ends, new devices will be used to detect explosives, including plastic bombs of the type used in recent months by extremist groups in Europe and the Middle East.

At the Toluca Stadium, where Iraq will play Paraguay and Belgium next month in a group which also includes Mexico, there will be 700 armed soldiers or policemen to watch 32,000 spectators. Cars will not be allowed in nearby streets.

Mexican government and security officials have said they do not expect the tournament to suffer any terrorist attacks but want to be 100 per cent prepared.

However, terrorism fears have grown among Mexicans since a Mexican airliner exploded in the air near here on March 31 on a flight which started in the capital and was destined for Los Angeles, California.

There has been no official report but a number of airline officials, pilots and others have said privately that there was a strong possibility the plane was blown up. Several Middle Eastern groups claimed responsibility but Mexican authorities played down the claims.

Whatever the case, the Mexicans are taking the terrorist possibility seriously. President Miguel De La Madrid has been holding

working breakfasts with army chiefs on a master plan for dealing with any crisis during the Cup.

However, the Mexican press questioned the efficacy of the security campaign after chaotic scenes which greeted the arrival of the Argentine and Spanish squads at Mexico City airport last week.

Security men allowed Argentine star Diego Maradona and his team mates to be jostled by fans and curious Mexicans but had no qualms about roughing up journalists who tried to get interviews.

When the Spaniards arrived the security men failed to prevent hundreds of Spanish fans storming into a press conference, turning it into a shambles.

International Football Federation (FIFA) officials will receive special protection from an anti-terrorist police unit, highly trained in handling weapons and explosives, which will follow them everywhere.

Even in cities where there will be no World Cup action, such as the popular Pacific resort of Acapulco, measures are being taken to prevent terrorists entering the country.

U.S. Canadian and other tourists disembarking from cruise liners to see Acapulco are being carefully watched and given special passes as an additional security control.

At the World Cup stadiums there will be two separate checks on spectators, one to see tickets and the other to frisk fans for any weapons.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Maradona sends get well card to Zico

MEXICO CITY (R) — Brazilian soccer ace Zico, who could miss the World Cup finals because of a bad knee injury, has received a morale boosting message from Argentina's Diego Maradona, another of the game's super-stars. "For the benefit of world soccer fans, I hope you will recover in time to play in the World Cup and delight all of us with your artistry," Maradona said in a message delivered to Zico at Brazil's training camp on the outskirts of the city. Zico, 33, told reporters his condition had not improved over the past 48 hours but said Maradona's message had given him "strength to fight until the very last minute."

Veterans left off Hungary Mexico squad

BUDAPEST (R) — Veteran striker Tibor Nyilasi has been omitted from Hungarian manager Gyorgy Mezey's 22-man squad for the World Cup finals. The Austria Vienna player, capped 70 times, has not recovered sufficiently from a spine operation in March. Midfielder Andras Toroscsik, sent off against Argentina during the 1978 finals, was also missing when Mezey announced his squad Sunday.

Kasparov takes 2-0 over Miles

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — World champion Garry Kasparov posted a quick victory over British grandmaster Tony Miles to take a 2-0 lead after the third game of their six-game meet. Kasparov, who considers the match a warmup for this summer's championship rematch with fellow Soviet Anatoly Karpov, defeated Miles Saturday night after 31 moves on a Volga gambit opening. Kasparov played white.

Snow Chief rebounds to claim Preakness Stakes

BALTIMORE, Maryland (R) — Snow Chief, considered to be the finest colt in the United States until his mystifying 11th-place finish in the Kentucky Derby, rebounded Saturday with an easy four-length win in the 111th running of the Preakness Stakes.

Snow Chief, ridden by Alex Solis, tracked a relatively slow early pace but took the lead going into the straight about two-and-a-half furlongs from the finish of the mile and a quarter race and was never challenged.

Ferdinand, the Kentucky Derby winner with Bill Shoemaker up, closed from sixth to finish second at the Pimlico race course.

Broad Brush, who had been third in the Derby, duplicated that finish by edging the fast-closing Badger Land.

Sent off as the 5-2 second choice, Snow Chief ran the distance in 1:54 4/5 seconds, more than one and 2/5 seconds off the track record.

His first place earnings of \$411,000 in this second leg of U.S. horse racing's coveted Triple Crown, pushed his total earnings to more than \$2,130,000.

Snow Chief's victory ended 54-year-old Bill Shoemaker's hopes of capturing his first Triple Crown aboard Ferdinand.

"No excuse, He (Ferdinand) ran a good race but wasn't good

enough to beat the winner. He just couldn't catch him down the stretch," Shoemaker said.

Snow Chief had been the talk of U.S. racing since last year when he became the youngest thoroughbred in history to earn more than one million dollars. Going into the Kentucky Derby, he had been undefeated in four starts in 1986.

But Snow Chief had a dismal day two weeks ago at Churchill Downs. He chased a fast early pace in the Derby and faded to his 11th-place finish. Jockey Solis was roundly criticised for chasing the speed and using up his horse in that race.

Snow Chief's Derby showing nearly put him out of the Triple Crown picture. Trainer Mel Stute originally said he would not run the colt in the Preakness, fearing something had gone wrong with the colt for him to run so badly in the Derby.

"The next morning after I looked at him I was convinced there was nothing wrong," Stute said Saturday. "The plane for Pimlico was leaving and I had to make a decision and I said 'don't miss the plane.'"

Solis did not change tactics for the Preakness and Saturday hustled Snow Chief out of the gate and was second, never more than one length off the pace, through all of the early running.

This time the strategy paid off in a trip to the winner's circle. Shoemaker, who said he was looking forward to a showdown against Snow Chief in three weeks at the Belmont Stakes, the last jewel of the Triple Crown, may not get the chance.

One of Snow Chief's owners, Carl Grinstead, said he may send his colt to the rich New Jersey derby nine days away and bypass the Belmont.

Racing ain't what it used to be

By Ian Kersey
Reuter

LONDON — Denny Hulme, world champion in 1967, ambled through the Monaco paddock unnoticed by the present generation of Grand Prix drivers.

The quiet New Zealander preferred it that way, just as he did when he graced the world circuits during a 10-year Formula One career in Brabham and then McLaren cars. He has never courted adulation.

Hulme had much to see and digest on his return to the principality. Much had changed since he achieved the first of his 10 championship triumphs on the famous street track 19 years ago.

Typically, he wanted to form his own opinion. And he was impressed with what he witnessed, refusing to deny the current crop of drivers the rich rewards of their high speed labours.

"It's different," he reflected. "I would not knock it. A lot of old drivers who retire knock things, saying it was never like their day."

"It's absolutely extraordinary and fascinating — I just wish I had grown up with it a little bit more so I could understand better."

Minutes earlier Hulme, 50 next month and still racing saloon cars in New Zealand, Australia and now Europe, had taken a close look at the latest McLarens, the team which boasts Frenchman Alain Prost as reigning world champion.

Hulme admitted he was bem-

used by what he saw, baffled by the complexity of modern day Formula One machinery.

"I don't see how many normal people could understand. It strikes me there are only one or two boffins who really understand," he said.

Hulme had also noted the battalion of engineers, mechanics, tyre and engine experts, team officials and other personnel swarming around the brutally powerful cars.

It was not quite like that in Hulme's day. "When I joined Bruce McLaren we went to South Africa — one mechanic and myself. The car was sent out by post to Durban, went to Johannesburg on a flat deck train and was then towed out to the circuit. I think we finished fifth," he said.

"Mind you, all we had to do was put a set of grooved tyres on and that was it. That was our race, practically the whole works."

"It's so extremely expensive now. I should think that what the McLaren transporter cost would have run Jack Brabham's cars and the whole team for two years. But it's all relative."

No way could I drive one of these cars the way these guys do. I would not even try, but it would be nice to go to Silverstone and just have a quiet tour around to see what it is like," he added a shade wistfully.

When Hulme went through his paces in Monaco and elsewhere there were no steel safety barriers preventing cars flying off the cir-

cuits. No chain-link fencing to stop crash debris hitting spectators.

"There was no protection on the wharf at all," said Hulme referring to the three-tiered stands erected along the edge of Monaco harbour. In Hulme's day a mistake could send him and his car careering into the water.

Circuit safety in Monaco and other tracks was certainly at a rudimentary stage. Spectators stood behind trees alongside the track in places and mechanics worked on cars a hairs-breadth from the action. The Monaco pit lane had not been invented.

But there was more comradeship between the drivers — they were not cocooned in their hotel rooms or chaperoned to business meetings in between sessions in the cars.

"Monaco was fun then, a nice place, a nice occasion. And on a spare day we all used to go out to the beach back towards Nice," recalled Hulme.

"Every driver, the wives, probably team managers, lounging around on the beach, drinking wine and having a damn good time. It would never happen today."

Formula One has turned several drivers in to millionaires. Hulme was never in that league, but he was happy with his earnings.

"If I had a retainer for \$15,000 that was five Jaguars you could go and buy. You were the king because most people could not even afford a Mini."

3rd fastest 400 metres clocked in L.A.

LOS ANGELES (R) — Gabriel Tiaoh of the Ivory Coast overcame American Darrell Robinson down the last stretch Saturday to win the 400 metres in the third-fastest time ever run at sea level at the Los Angeles Invitational outdoor athletics meeting.

In another highlight of the early-season meeting, American Greg Foster proved he has overcome a nagging hamstring injury by running the fastest 110 metres hurdles in the world this year to edge his arch-rival Roger Kingdom.

Tiaoh, in his final year at Washington State University, covered the distance in a meeting record of 44.32 seconds, less than half a second off the world mark of 43.86 set by American Lee Evans in 1968 at the Mexico City Olympic Games.

It was also the fastest 400 out-

doors this year, and only two other men have run a faster 400 at sea level — Olympic gold medalist Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, at 44.26 seconds, and Alonzo Babers of the U.S., 44.27.

"I did not expect to run that fast today," the 23-year-old Tiaoh said. "It has been cold in Washington and I was hoping for good weather here and we got it. Setting a meeting record was really a surprise."

His time eclipsed the meeting mark of 44.81, set in 1984 by Ikonof Egbunike of Nigeria, by nearly half a second.

Robinson was second in 44.45. Andre Phillips was third in 44.71 and Egbunike was fourth in 44.82.

Foster, winning his third successive race against Kingdom since the latter won the Olympic gold medal in 1984, stumbled slightly out of the blocks but recovered to pull away at the seventh

hurdle in a time of 13.27 seconds.

Kingdom, who retained his number one ranking last year despite missing the second half of the season with a hamstring injury of his own, moved past fellow American Tommie Campbell with 20 metres left to take second place.

Campbell, winner of the Grand Prix final in Rome last year, was third in 13.47.

Foster, in his first race of the season, said he was nervous about the upper hamstring pull in his right leg but that it held up fine after the shaky start.

"I'm going to have a short outdoor season, since this is a non-Olympic year and the hurdles are not a Grand Prix event, but I knew had to test the leg sooner or later and it was fine," Foster said.

"I would like to get healed up this season but I also want to get my number one ranking back, I hope it."

Cuban boxers enter the record books

RENO, Nevada (R) — Super heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson and lightweight Adolfo Horta of Cuba put their names into the record books Saturday by becoming the first fighters to win three World Boxing Championship titles.

Veterans Stevenson and Horta were joined on the winner's stand by their 18-year-old teammate Felix Savon, who captured the heavyweight title.

U.S. boxers took the other three title matches fought Saturday. Kelcie Banks took the featherweight championship, Kenny Gould won the welterweight

crown and Dario Allen seized middleweight honours.

Stevenson and Horta scored their unprecedented third world championship titles in contrasting fashions.

The 35-year-old Stevenson, a three-time Olympic gold medalist nearing the end of a spectacular amateur career, stopped the strong but inexperienced Alex Garcia of the U.S. in the second round, while Horta, 28, struggled to take a 3-2 decision over teenager Engels Pedrosa of Venezuela.

Winners of these competitions, held every four years, are considered early favourites for the upcoming Olympic Games.

The best known champion of these championships, however, may not travel to the 1988 Olympics at Seoul, South Korea.

Stevenson, winner of 301 bouts, said after his easy victory over Garcia that he was not certain of his future plans. "I don't know about fighting in Seoul," Stevenson said. "It's possible. We'll have to wait and see."

Stevenson overwhelmed his young opponent, who was making only his 19th amateur fight. He knocked Garcia down twice in the second round with

elaborate work.

By Israeli w.

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News delays over Chernobyl worried Soviet people — Pravda

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet people grew worried about the scale of the Chernobyl nuclear accident partly because information about it was given to them too late, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

"In the first days, shifts in people's moods came from an uncertainty which was sometimes promoted by belated information on the real state of affairs at the site of the accident," it said.

In a report from the Ukrainian capital Kiev, 130 kilometres south of the damaged reactor, Pravda said people there remained calm after the accident, showing they should have been given news earlier.

The newspaper declared: "This will be a lesson not only for us. It is necessary to trust people — all the more, Soviet people, who in these days once more demonstrated to the whole world standards of calm courage."

The government gave no word

of the April 26 explosion and fire at the nuclear power plant for nearly three days. A statement issued in the evening of April 28 gave no casualty figures or radiation levels in the area.

Other countries criticised the Soviet Union for failing to inform them of the accident until after radiation reached Sweden and Poland. Moscow accused the West of trying to make political capital out of its misfortune.

Pravda blamed no officials directly for the delay but the head of a government investigation, Boris Sheberina, has said local authorities at first underestimated the scale of the accident.

Apart from "whirlpools of hys-

terical, selfish individuals," Pravda said there had been no panic at Kiev stations where people fearing radiation exposure boarded special trains to take them out of the Ukraine.

A U.S. specialist treating victims of the accident, Dr. Robert Gale of the University of California, indicated on Friday that the death toll had risen to 13.

Two people were killed immediately in the accident and 11 died later from the effects of radiation, he said.

The number of victims listed in the official Soviet media rose to 10 Sunday when two newspapers published the names of eight people they said had died as a result of the accident.

The government newspaper Izvestia published photographs of six firemen who it said died after fighting the blaze.

Another Moscow newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, gave the

names of two Chernobyl workers it said died of radiation and burns. These eight dead had different names from the two initial victims mentioned by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a televised speech last week.

Dr. Gale, a bone marrow specialist, implied on Friday there had been 11 radiation deaths when he said that of 35 radiation victims who had been seriously ill in Moscow, 24 "remain alive."

The Health Ministry newspaper Meditsinskaya Gazeta said Sunday that radiation levels in milk in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, parts of which were also affected by fallout, were not above average.

There were no grounds to suppose that radiation had contaminated vegetables, fruit and grain to be harvested this summer and autumn outside a 30-kilometre security zone around the damaged reactor, it added.

Colombo moves to lift siege of Jaffna

COLOMBO (R) — Troops moved from three directions Sunday towards Sri Lanka's fourth largest town Jaffna to end a year-long siege.

A Defence Ministry statement said at least 17 Tamil separatist guerrillas and government troops had died since the operation started Saturday.

Fighting, involving rockets, mortars, machine-guns and hand grenades was in progress. "Terrorists used schools, houses, churches and other buildings... to take cover in their attacks," the statement said.

Jaffna peninsula, northern tip of Sri Lanka, an island of 15 million people, is the heart of the separatist movement.

Militants among Tamils, who number 13 per cent of the population, want a separate nation stretching south from Jaffna and along the eastern coast to take in about one quarter of the country.

The operation was launched two weeks after separatists staged their worst attacks on the capital Colombo killing 31 people and wounding 200, including foreigners, in bomb blasts on an Air Lanka plane and the Central Telegraph Office.

For the past year Jaffna, a town of 850,000 people, has been a no-go area for troops and non-Tamils.

Troops at Jaffna fort in the centre of the city came under fire whenever they try to leave the base, the nerve centre for anti-guerrilla operations in the region.

The statement said that in a coordinated operation troops moved out of the fort, set off from Elephant Pass about 50 kilometres south of Jaffna, and headed towards the city from coastal beaches and islands like Kays.

The Sinhalese-majority government claims the islands and beaches are used as landing points by guerrillas coming from bases in southern India's Tamil Nadu state, India denies this.

"Terrorists used large numbers of surface mines to prevent the movement of troops," the statement said.

It said helicopters leaving the Dutch-built fort came under fire. The operation coincided with a decision by the government to send on leave nearly 200 Tamils in Colombo working for government institutions, such as radio and television.

An information Ministry official said the Tamils were asked to take paid leave as a part of a security plan to "sensitive institutions" to guard against further bombings.

"The action was taken because terrorist groups might force Tamils to do certain things against their wishes, like planting bombs," the official said.

U.K. police on alert at channel ports

LONDON (AP) — Police at ports on both sides of the English Channel mounted a huge security operation after a tipoff that terrorists planned to bomb a ferry, officials said Sunday.

In an alert which began Friday, armed police reinforcements were deployed at English ferry and hovercraft ports and British police sent warnings to ferries in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, said the Kent County Police Chief, Inspector Lee Plummer.

Police sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified further, said it was suspected a terrorist group with Middle East connections planned to plant explosives aboard a ferry plying between England and the continent.

"There is a possibility terrorist attention may be focused on a vessel operating in either direction between this country and continental ports," Plummer told the Associated Press.

"We are acting against the background of recent international events."

Sniffer dogs and police with explosive detection equipment Sunday scanned hundreds of vehicles before they boarded hovercraft and ferries — which carry thousands of vacationers as well as giant transport trucks.

Kent Police have set up an operations control room at county headquarters in Maidstone to coordinate the alert and carry out liaison with French, Dutch and Belgian forces, Plummer said.

Kent's county includes four major English Channel ports, Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate and Sheerness, from where ferries and hovercraft depart for the continent at the rate of more than 300 sailings daily.

Kohl criticises Gorbachev, attacks Czechoslovakia

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl criticised Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Sunday for failing to offer compensation to the West for the effects of radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl disaster.

In a speech to a rally of Sudeten German exiles in Munich he also attacked the human rights record of the Soviet Bloc states and accused Czechoslovakia in particular of inhuman behaviour towards dissidents.

Referring to Mr. Gorbachev's televised address on the Chernobyl reactor accident last Wednesday, Dr. Kohl said the Kremlin leader had taken three weeks to make a public statement on the issue.

"It would certainly have been better if he had dropped his attacks on other states and explained how the Soviet Union intends to compensate for the material damage which was caused, above all in the Federal Republic of Germany," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev accused Western states of exploiting the Chernobyl accident to mount an anti-Soviet campaign and singled out the United States and West Germany for special criticism.

Bonn has said it wants to compensate from Moscow to cover losses suffered by German farmers after milk and vegetable sales were restricted when radioactive fallout from the reactor reached West Germany.

The Soviet Ambassador to Bonn, Yuli Kvitsinsky, has said the Kremlin feels no obligation to

make any such payments.

Dr. Kohl said the Chernobyl disaster had underlined the need for closer contact and cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe but added that this could only thrive if elementary human rights were guaranteed in the Soviet Bloc.

"We are still calling on the states of the Warsaw Pact finally to respect human rights and basic liberties," the chancellor said.

Selecting Prague for specific criticism, Dr. Kohl said the way it dealt with the "Charter-77" rights group breached agreements on détente and cooperation drawn up by East and West in Helsinki in 1975.

"The treatment of the Charter-77 human rights activists by the Czechoslovak authorities contradicts the text and spirit of Helsinki final acts and contradicts any claims to humanity," he said.

Dr. Kohl was speaking to an annual gathering of Germans expelled from the Sudetenland in northern Czechoslovakia at the end of World War II.

His attendance came under attack from Moscow Sunday when the news agency TASS said it undermined "revanchist" tendencies in West Germany. Revanchism refers to claims for the return of Eastern territories lost by Germany after the war.

Dr. Kohl himself said charges of revanchism were grotesque as exile groups in West Germany had renounced all use of force to reclaim their former homelands.

12 die in Bangladesh riots

DHAKA (R) — Twelve people were killed, at least 50 wounded, and nearly 100 houses burned Sunday in battles involving police and battling villagers in north-eastern Bangladesh.

Police said rival groups butchered 11 people in two villages near Brahmanbaria, 84 kilometres from Dhaka.

One person was shot dead when police fired on a mob which attacked security forces trying to

quell the riot. Eighteen policemen were injured.

A police spokesman said the riot started after two groups accused each other of stealing herds of cattle and smuggling them to India.

Rival groups set ablaze about 100 houses and looted property. Police used tear gas against rioters but opened fire when the warring mob turned on them.

Twenty people were arrested.

Filipino panel head rejects amnesty in torture cases

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The head of a panel investigating human-rights abuses under Ferdinand Marcos has opposed amnesty for soldiers who tortured and killed political dissidents.

Former Sen. Jose Diokno, in a forum on human rights Saturday, also said he has recommended to President Corason Aquino that he disband all militia forces. Many of those accused of abuses were members of militia units.

Mr. Diokno said soldiers could not invoke the defence that they merely obeyed orders by superiors during the rule of Marcos, the former president.

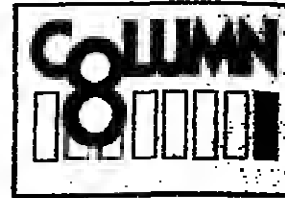
He cited a supreme court case in which a soldier was convicted of torturing a victim to death despite

his claim that he acted only on orders of his sergeant.

"Never has an obedience to an obviously unlawful order been a justification for committing a crime," Mr. Diokno said.

The London-based Amnesty International had reported widespread human rights violations during Marcos' 20-year rule. Alleged violations included arbitrary arrests, torture and extra-judicial killing of prisoners, and forced evacuation of villagers to military-controlled zones.

Mrs. Aquino pledged to end such abuses and named Mr. Diokno, a top lawyer and civil rights activist, as chairman of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights to investigate violations.



Veteran bandleader leaves hospital

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Spanish bandleader Xavier Cugat left a Barcelona hospital Sunday where he was admitted on April 28 suffering from a lung ailment, hospital sources said. They said Cugat, 86, would continue to be treated for heart and lung problems.

Hippies evicted from land around Stonehenge

SALISBURY, England (R) — Police have evicted some 200 hippies from land they had occupied around Britain's ancient Stonehenge monument in the hope of holding a summer solstice festival there, police said. The evictions followed a successful application by the National Trust and English Heritage, charitable groups seeking to preserve historic sites, to the high court for a ban against the group staying on the property. Police said the group occupied a field near the 4,500-year-old monument, about 128 kilometres south west of London, in the afternoon and departed peacefully within an hour of being asked to leave.

Millions of fish killed by chemical discharge

KARACHI (AP) — Millions of fish killed in the past few days by high temperatures and chemical discharge have washed up on the city beach, according to a report. Government officials said they were investigating the discharge of industrial and chemical waste from city industrial plants into the sea to try and stop the problem, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), the semi-official national news agency, reported. The Karachi Fishermen's Society said recent high temperatures of 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) and higher had killed many fish in the shallow waters off Karachi, APP reported.

45 convicted in 'clockwork orange' gang trial

ROME (R) — A Rome court has convicted 45 people of membership in a so-called "clockwork orange" gang that committed 700 crimes, some of them brutal, in the Rome area between 1979 and 1983. The heaviest sentences went to the gang leaders and those who were accused of having carried out the most brutal crimes. Gang leaders Agostino Panetta, a former policeman, and Giuseppe Leoncavallo were sentenced to 23 and 24 years respectively. The gang specialised in robberies and terrorised some of the victims by keeping them at gunpoint or knifepoint in their homes for hours. They sometimes raped or slashed the faces of their victims. Italian newspapers dubbed them the "clockwork orange" gang, the name is taken from a novel by British author Anthony Burgess — because of their callous, gratuitous violence. The lowest sentence was four months. Fourteen of the 59 who originally went on trial last March were acquitted.

Flying dinosaur replica crashes in test flight

WASHINGTON (AP) — A \$700,000 flying replica of a giant Pterodactyl, making its first public performance with more than 100 news cameras watching, crashed in its first few moments of free flight. The Pterodactyl, built for a new movie On The Wing, for the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum, was towed for 600 metres with a high-speed winch at Andrews Air Force base in Maryland. A rudder dropped off and the tow line was released. The Pterodactyl, turned 360 degrees and headed for the runway. It seemed to right itself for a moment, then plunged to earth. A small blue parachute, designed for such disasters, popped out but it was too late. The creature's long neck was broken. "The head, which controls the yaw, seemed to deflect in the right turn so it acted like a speed brake slowing it down," said Steve Fitch, technical manager for the museum. The real Pterodactyls were winged reptiles that lived in the age of dinosaurs, 65 million years ago. The replica has a wingspread of 5.5 metres and it is controlled by radio. The demonstration was held in conjunction with Armed Forces Day which usually draws about 600,000 people to Andrews for a day-long air show.

Nicaraguan rebels kidnap 8 Germans

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan rebels have kidnapped eight West Germans who were working in northern Nicaragua on the construction of housing for peasants displaced by war, the Defence Ministry said Sunday.

It said the eight were kidnapped Saturday in Jacinto Baca, some 250 kilometres north east of Managua, after rebels ambushed a vehicle in which they were travelling. Four other West Germans escaped from the ambush and one of

them was wounded, the ministry said. The four were scheduled to hold a news conference in Jui-galpa, a town some 150 kilometres east of Managua, the ministry said.

The rebels were said to be members of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the largest rebel army fighting to overthrow the Sandinista government.

Nicaraguan rebels of Misura, a Miskito Indian rebel group, last

year captured a West German woman who had been working for the Sandinista government. She was later released in Honduras.

The Germans who were ambushed Saturday were participating in a government-sponsored programme in which volunteers work for three months building housing for Nicaraguan peasants, government sources said.

It was not known how long they had been in Nicaragua.

S. Koreans mark 1980 uprising with street clashes

KWANGJU, South Korea (R) — About 2,000 youths, most of them students, battled riot police in the centre of Kwangju Sunday, the sixth anniversary of a student uprising in the city which turned into a full-scale civilian revolt against martial law.

Witnesses said the crowd, prevented by ranks of police in full battle gear from marching on a local government office, headed for a nearby Christian social centre.

The police fired tear gas to stop them approaching the centre and the demonstrators rioted by hurling rocks. Witnesses saw no injuries or arrests.

About 180 Christians including 13 clergymen were arrested earlier when they tried to hold a memorial service for those killed when troops put down the May 1980 rebellion.

The official death toll in the revolt was 193 but political dissidents say the real figure was much higher and say the government should tell the truth about the bloody incident.

An unruly mob of 100 students and workers prevented representatives of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) paying tribute to the Kwangju victims at a cemetery service this morning.

After Christian clergy were arrested, the local chapter of the Korean National Council of Churches issued a statement protesting at their detention and accusing the government of lying about the "Kwangju massacre."

The statement demanded that those responsible should be punished and retired from political life. It also urged the United States to stop supporting what it called Gen. Chun's dictatorial regime.

The statement backed the NKDP's campaign urging Gen. Chun, who has pledged to stand down in 1988, to allow constitutional reforms so that his successor can be elected by direct suffrage.

The government has accused the opposition of using radical students, some of whom they say have embraced pro-Communist ideologies, in an attempt to take power by violence.

After student protests early this month in the port of Inchon, the worst disturbances since Kwangju six years ago, the NKDP felt obliged to condemn radical student demands, including a growing, virulent anti-Americanism.

PML to oust Pakistani parliament speaker

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's ruling party has announced it will oust the speaker (chairman) of the National Assembly — an independent member who has upset the government by allowing embarrassing topics to be raised.

After a week of speculation about the fate of speaker Fakhar Imam, the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) party of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said Saturday night it would move a no-confidence motion against him when the assembly meet next week.

The motion appears certain to be carried because of the party's commanding majority in the 237-seat assembly, the lower house of the parliament.

A statement by the PML parliamentary party said Mr. Imam had "consistently behaved in a partisan manner to the detriment of the smooth working of the National Assembly and contrary to parliamentary norms."

Political sources said the PML, which was formed after President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq ended eight years of martial law last December, had been unhappy with Mr. Imam for accepting questions from members which were considered embarrassing for the government.

Mr. Imam defeated an officially-sponsored candidate for the speaker's job after last year's party-less polls and had been incurring the government's displeasure ever since.

The matter came to a head last week when Mr. Imam referred to the election authorities a question whether Mr. Junejo and PML Secretary General Abdul Sattar Lalika would have to lose their seats for violating a law on party membership.

Gen. Zia immediately came to Mr. Junejo's rescue with a presidential decree which struck out a clause in the political parties act which disqualified National Assembly members who joined a political party before the party had been officially registered.

NEW YORK (R) — Stalin's daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva, who returned to the United States last month, has indicated she could not adjust to life in the Soviet Union after 17 years in the West and said she felt sadder than ever about the fate of her native land.

"It is surprising, then, that I have come back to the United States," she said in a lengthy interview published in Sunday's New York Times.

Mrs. Alliluyeva, who went into seclusion in a near Spring Green, Wisconsin after returning to the United States on April 16, arranged the interview to explain why she went to the Soviet Union and to comment on life and the political situation there, the newspaper said.

Mrs. Alliluyeva said her interest in 1984 in going to the Soviet Union, from which she defected in 1967, was "a purely human, non-political move" — to visit her children and grandchildren.

Arriving in the Soviet Union with her American-born daughter Olga Peters, Mrs. Alliluyeva said they were treated in a special way — free hotel suite, chauffeured cars, access to better, cheaper food stores.

"The government suggested almost the next day after we arrived that I apply for reinstatement of Soviet citizenship and also include Olga. In the Soviet Union, you do what you are told to do. Your own opinions are of no importance. The psychological change was not a pleasant one, and it suggested fear, something I had never experienced abroad."

In addition visits with her son and his family were tense. "My son and his new wife were drinking lots of vodka whenever we saw them. This alarmed me. Conversation was uneasy. No one was interested in my life abroad. No one was relaxed."

She asked for a news conference in the autumn of 1984 "to declare once and for all that my return to

Moscow was not a political affair... I still hoped that relations with my son and daughter would improve."

Instead, she found "her words at the Moscow news conference were turned into propaganda clichés."

She said she wrote several letters to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking for permission to leave and also to relinquish Soviet citizenship. "Since the goal of our coming to the USSR cannot be achieved and my family rejected us, we see no reason to stay and would rather leave."

She said she never met Mr. Gorbachev but that the ultimate decision to let her out was "obviously made by Gorbachev."

"Looking back on it, I think that if Gorbachev had been in power in 1985, they would have thought carefully about letting me back in. Konstantin Chernenko was party leader then, with the old-timers. In just one week, they permitted me to return and in three days

processed our Soviet citizenship. I doubt that was a legally valid act."

"It seems to me that Gorbachev wanted to be a modern, civilised ruler. He wanted to show that 'we don't keep people here against their will.'"

Commenting on Mr. Gorbachev's moves to consolidate power, she said: "I think that people were disappointed that the new leader brought nothing but a demand to work more. The Soviet people do work hard, but they receive nothing for their labour. This remains the main weakness of Soviet society. This is why people still defect to the West. They know that their work will be compensated there."

She described Mr. Gorbachev as an idealist "in the good sense of the word," meaning he has ideas of his own. "He got the peace idea, and he is proclaiming it everywhere. And I think he really means peace."

"But when they turn to the

inner problems in the country, the old dogma is still alive. Don't change anything when threatened from abroad."

"I am not making prophecies but anyone can see that the country needs a profound economic change, that it is in a severe economic deadlock. That is the real reason for all the secrecy about failures, for all the shows about 'democracy' and 'prosperity' for all the parades, festivals and speeches. All this reflects fear and insecurity of the ruling party..."

"We also saw the tremendous growth and accumulation of the military forces, the technology, the educated manpower."

"We saw an extremely strong and modern army and a weak, outdated ruling party. Gorbachev is sincere and serious about his peace initiative... only time will show whether he and others like him will overcome the monsters of bureaucracy, the army and an outdated ideology."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWEN SEARAT
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AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ A J 5
♥ J 8 7
♦ K J 10 9 5
♣ K 10

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 4 2
♥ A 10 5 2
♦ 6
♣ 9 4 2

EAST
♠ 6 3
♥ Q 9 4
♦ A Q 4 2
♣ J 8 6 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7
♥ K 6 3
♦ 8 7 3
♣ A Q 7 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 0 Pass
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

"Return partner's suit" is almost an unwritten law of bridge. That is usually sound advice, but blindly adhering to it can be fatal, as this hand proves.

The auction was unremarkable. South showed a balanced, minimum opening bid and North, also with a balanced minimum opening, had no reason to do anything other than raise to three no trump.

West led the ten of spades, and South was pleased with his prospects. It seemed that he was

assured of nine tricks even if he had to lose two diamond tricks. He won the opening salvo in hand and ran the eight of diamonds to East's queen. The spade return was taken by dummy's jack and the ace of diamonds was driven out. East shifted to a heart, and the ace in that suit was the defenders' third and last trick.

East should have seen that to continue with the spade attack was hopeless. West would need two entries to establish and run the spades, but simple arithmetic showed the West could not hold more than four or five points.

Careful analysis of the position reveals that the only chance to defeat the contract was for East to find his partner with specifically A-10-x-x in hearts. Even so, it needs accurate defense to defeat three no trump.

When East wins the queen of diamonds, the only return that will defeat the contract is the nine of hearts! Whether declarer plays the king of hearts or a low heart, West must duck. If declarer's choice is a low heart, the table's jack wins. Now, when East gets in with the ace of diamonds, he must return the queen of hearts. That enables the defenders to get three heart tricks in addition to the two diamonds.